The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,881.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

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First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

GAYER—March 23rd, at Surat, the wife of Captain Gayer, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

WINTER—March 28th, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Winter, Esq., prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



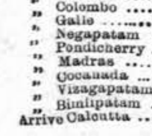
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gaby, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

A LAING & SON, MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER, FROM EDINBURGH.
Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor, THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master, The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Assistant Masters.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.
First Class.................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co. Treasurers and Managers

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.
First Class.................£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.................£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for ERECTING THREE CUDJAN SHEDS over Slips Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieutenant, R. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

THOMSON & Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., 22, APOLLO STREET. (*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot. 270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—
2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN, Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE!!!
OVERFLOWING HOUSES!!!!

SIXTH GRAND PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, 1st APRIL,

On which occasion will be introduced NEW SONGS, SOLOS, MUSICAL MELANGES, BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.

Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.

Second Appearance of the EMINENT VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER MONSIEUR VICTOR SEMELADIS:

ALSO THE Second Appearance of the ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST AND VOCALIST, MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

Grand Flight of the Old Favourite BLUE TAIL FLY.

Second Appearance of the Peripatetic GERMAN FLUTES.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.

The Wonderful PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR, 16 feet high, who will stand on his head, turn back and forward summersaults, stand on his trunk, all of which at the word of command.

N. B.—This is the animal that would *not* go to Abyssinia.

PROGAMME.

Part First.

Overture—*Pot Pourri* ....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, Let's be gay—*Fra Diavola*............Company.
Farewell, my Mother Dear ......Mr. S. Herberte.
Oh! would I were a Fly.........Dave Carson.
Mill May ....Mr. W. Burton.
The Old Wood Pile ....Mr. G. Southam.
Father's come home (*An Answer to "Come Home Father," arranged by R. H. Romer*), ...Mr. S. Herberte.
Come where my Love lies Dreaming (*unaccompanied Quartette*) .... } Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, & Southam.

Part First will Conclude with the ELONGATED PATHETIC LAMENTATION ENTITLED MARY JANE, BY DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Second.

Vocal duet.—"The Moon has raised her Lamp above" (*From the Lily of Killarney*), Messrs. HERBERTE and BURTON.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY, BY DAVE CARSON.

"Duetto—William Tell"—Violin and Pianoforte, MONSIEUR and MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Valse......"Il Bacio"........Arditti, MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

Part second will conclude with the GERMAN STUDENTS, OR MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND.

Ten Minutes Interval.

Part Third will commence with an OUTRAGEOUS BURLESQUE ENTITLED THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS, in which DAVE CARSON will introduce his Wonderful PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, DAVE CARSON The Flower of the Abyssinian Army, by DAVE CARSON'S FLOCK. And as THEODORE, has not been seen yet, Of course he Will not be X. I. B. T. E. D.

The Performance will conclude with the WARRIORS, NEW SONG AND DANCE, entitled THEODORE SKEDADDLE.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	6
Stalls	,,	4
Upper Circle	,,	3
Pit	,,	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M. at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, to write up and keep the Accounts of an Estate under Trust. Salary Rs. 150 per month. None but first-rate Accountants need apply. Address with references to "H. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to
1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the season, a commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, called "SPRING WOOD." For Rent and particulars apply at Messrs. JEHANGEER FRAMJEE & Co., Sassoon's Building.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, that large HOUSE at BREACH CANDY, at present in the occupation of the Hon'ble Colonel MARRIOTT. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAUMDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or No. 56, Breach Candy.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 40, suitable for Europeans and Natives, situated on Bellasis Road, near the Bombay Hotel, in the 15th Camateepoora Street. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places, and also a Stable below the premises.

For Rent and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 19th March 1868. HEERALALL & Co.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. Smith, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN THOMSON is authorised to SIGN our FIRM at Kurrachee (Finlay & Co.) per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 7th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed this day:—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the Members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other Liquidation as may be determined on."

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, beg to state that they are supplied with Stationery exclusively from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the superior quality of whose manufactures is well known. The rates of charge are as low as possible for goods of the quality, and may fairly challenge comparison with those of any other house in the Presidency.

The following are imported in frequent consignments to ensure freshness, and besides these, others of less thickness and glaze, at lower rates. A fresh supply has just been received.

PAPERS.

The sizes of Papers are of the Folded Sheet, of Large, Post 8vo., 8¼ by 5¼ inches; of Medium 8vo, 8 by 5 inches; of Post 8vo., 7 by 4½ inches; of Albert 6¼ by 3¾ inches, of Queen's 5⅝ by 3⅜ inches.

IN PACKETS CONTAINING FIVE QUIRES EACH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Improved Superfine Satin Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, Post 8vo ......per packet.	2 0	2 4
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do.	1 14	2 0
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do.	1 12	1 14
Extra Thick Burnish Vellum Cream Laid Note, Post 8vo ......per packet.	1 12	2 0
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do.	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do.	1 6	1 8
Improved Extra Super Double Thick Blue Laid Note, Post 8vo ......per packet.	2 8	2 12
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do.	2 6	2 8
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do.	2 4	2 6
Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Highly Glazed; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Medium 8vo ......per packet.	1 8	1 18
Post 8vo ...... do.	1 6	1 6
Albert's ...... do.	1 4	1 2

THIN PAPER.

(*For Overland or Inland Postage.*)

Extra Super, Blue Laid and Blue Wove, Extra Super Cream Laid and Cream Wove:—		
Large Post 8vo ......per packet.	1 6	1 8
Post 8vo ...... do.	1 2	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Large Post 8vo ......per packet.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo ...... do.	1 6	1 8

MOURNING NOTE.

Improved Superfine Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border:—		
Post 8vo ......per packet.	2 6	2 8
Albert's ...... do.	1 14	2 0
Queen's ...... do.	1 12	1 14

THIN MOURNING NOTE.

Extra Super Cream Laid, of any Border:—		
Large Post 8vo ......per packet.	2 0	2 4
Post 8vo ...... do.	1 6	1 8

ENVELOPES.

The sizes of Envelopes to take Paper folded in three are:—
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo.........No. 8½
,, Post 8vo ...... ,, 4½
,, Albert's ...... ,, 2⅔
,, Queen's ...... ,, 1⅔
To take paper folded in four Crossways:—
For Large Post 8vo and Medium 8vo.........Nos. 4½ & 5
,, Post 8vo ...... ,, 2⅔ & 3½
,, Albert's and Queen's ...... ,, 1⅔
To take paper folded in four, Lengthways:—
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo.........No. 12
,, Post 8vo. and Albert's ...... ,, 11
,, Queen's ...... ,, 10

ENVELOPES, IN BOXES OF 100 EACH.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credi Rs. a
Improved Super Satin, Double Thick Cream Laid, Extra Glazed per box, No. 4½	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto ,, 3½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto ,, 2½	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto ,, 1½ & 10	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto ,, 11	1 6	1 8
Extra Thick Burnished Vellum ...... ,, 4½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto ..... Nos. 2⅔, 3½, & 11	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto ..... ,, 1½ & 10	1 0	1 2
Water Lined (Linear), Highly Glazed; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto ,, 11 & 4½	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto No. 2⅔	1 0	1 2
Thin Extra Super Overland and Inland Envelopes, Blue Laid, Blue Wove, Cream Laid, and Cream Wove, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 11 & 5	1 0	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear), Satin; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto ,, 11 & 5	1 0	1 2

MOURNING ENVELOPES.

(*In boxes of six dozen each.*)

Improved Super Double Thick Cream Laid, of any Border, per box, Nos. 11 & 4½	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 10, 2⅔, & 4½	1 4	1 6
Thin Mourning Envelopes, Extra Super Cream Laid, of any border, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto ,, 11 & 5	1 6	1 8

Wedding Stationery "Foolscap," and Official papers, Official and Demi-official Envelopes, &c. &c.

SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS,

Of best quality; for Water Colour drawing, &c.

	PLAIN. Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Impl. 4to, 14½ by 10½ inches,	3	12.	4	12
,, 8vo, 10⅜ by 7¼ ,,	1	8.	1	12
Royal 4to, 11½ by 9¼ ,,	2	8.	2	8
,, 8vo, 9¼ by 5⅝ ,,	1	4.	1	8
Med. 4to, 10½ by 8¼ ,,	2	4.	2	4
,, 8vo, 8⅜ by 5¼ ,,	1	0.	1	2
Demy 4to, 9 by 7¼ ,,	1	8.	1	10
,, 8vo, 7¼ by 4⅜ ,,	0	14.	1	0
HALF BOUND, WITH BELLOWS POCKET.				
Impl. 4to,	8	8.	9	8
,, 8vo,	4	8.	5	0
Royal 8vo,	3	4.	3	8
Med. 8vo,	2	8.	2	12
Demy 8vo,	2	4.	2	8

Office Requisites of every description.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.
A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room, TOWN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, at FIVE o'clock, when the Committee's FIRST ANNUAL REPORT will be submitted. The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, Chairman of the Society, will preside.

The Children attending the FORT SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, will be examined, and Prizes will be distributed.

All interested in Education are invited to attend.

D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.
D. C. BOYD, }

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7-8 (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

J. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION). —NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY the 4th April next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Liquidators' Report and Accounts for the second year of the liquidation now past.

G. S. CLAY, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, { Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.,
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(*With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.*)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN STUART, For Secretary & Treasurer

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS, SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpacas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs. Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
,, Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS, Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS, No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY, 46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON. and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE TREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as CONTRACTORS, under the name of COLEMAN and ROSE, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP on the 21st FEBRUARY 1868.

H. COLEMAN, J. ABERNETHY ROSE.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2-4
,, ,, the best made... ,, 3-0
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10th MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

Terms—Cash.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, for the supply of—

1,250 Cumblies, black..........
1,250 Cloth Great Coats..........
1,250 Lascers' Mirzaee, lined...
1,250 Cloth Pyjamas ....
2,500 Banians, loose ....
1,250 Shoes or Boots, country ...
} As per Musters to be seen in this Office.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of any of the articles not being supplied by the time agreed upon or tendered of inferior quality or not equal to the musters.

Dealers can tender for any one of the articles, or for the whole, in which latter case it should be specified in the Tender that the items are not tendered separately.

The above Articles will be subject to survey, and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of Tenders and other information may be obtained on application to this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 27th March 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Samll, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER. The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The English Concertina has a complete chromatic scale, and possesses qualities which have never hitherto been combined in a single Musical Instrument. It is equally adapted to the most expressive performance, and the most rapid execution; whether confined to the succession of single notes, as most other wind instruments are, or in harmony of two, three, or four parts. From the remarkable simplicity of its fingering, and the great facility with which its tones are produced and sustained, *it is very easily learnt*; and as it cannot be sounded out of tune, the most perfect crescendos and diminuendos may be obtained, without the practice which is so requisite on other instruments. To these advantages may be added the peculiar beauty of its tones, and its extreme portability.

The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co., are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of *never* getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION. *With 48 Keys, full compass*, G. to C. 3 *Octaves and 3 Notes.*

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, *strongly recommended.* ... Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 150.
No. 4 The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c. in Amboyna Box, ... Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA.

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments any person already acquainted with the one, can with very little practice, perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 *Octaves and* 3 *Notes*, from G. to C.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 250.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA, can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance, any Music can be preformed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling.

From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, COMPLETE IN CASE. From Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 each.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is Unsurpassed.

See illustrations in our Catalogue.

THE MINIFLUTE.—These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete. Rs. 45.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 64 each.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys .... Rs. 15 to 35.
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," .... From Rs. 25 to 50

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1856.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on TUESDAY the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the WIDENING of the ROAD leading from the BAZAAR GATE to the foot of the CARNAC OVERBRIDGE, and the Roads round the New Market.

The Plan and Specification of the above work can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt on application during the Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th March 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de Quadros as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Trustees.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, was held at its Office, No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1.) Proposed by Lallshunkur Bhorabhoy, Esq., and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(2.) Proposed by Muncheram Calliandass, Esq., and seconded by Permanund Itchalall, Esq.—That the Resolution that Messrs. Calliandass Mohundass and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidators without remuneration, beyond the usual fees allowed to Directors for meetings, passed on the 29th Feb. last, be confirmed.

(3.) Proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Resolution that the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the lands, houses, and other immoveable property, furniture, and implements, and 45 Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) belonging to the said Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 7,500 fully paid up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each in such last-mentioned Company, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(4.) Proposed by A. C. Brice, Esq., and seconded by Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the Liquidators have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to, or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185pershare.
830,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ pershare
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris..	Nominal
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	200	200	—	Royal Bank of India	83 p.s
	010	052	—	Guzerat Bank	35 [ni.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

—	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,510	......	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 pers
300,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,475 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to 2d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta....	At sight	99½.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China..	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 / 1842-43 / 1854-55	92
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		111¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111¾.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	225
Carolus ..	290
Mexican Dollars ..	220
German Crowns ..	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	160 to 162
Akote		
Khandeish...		150 to 155
Barsee		
Dhollera		185 to 187
Bhownuggur		
Broach		185 to 190
Vingorla		178 to 180
Compta		178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned		190 to 195
Oomrawuttee	New	205 to 210
Akote		
Broach		218 to 225
Dhollera		215 to 220
Bhownuggur		
Veeraval..		185 to 187

Ready Sales... ... 650 Candies.
For delivery ... 875 ,,
Market firm.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 28th March 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up.......Rs.	47,65,419
Genl. Treasury Balance....... ,,	18,56,690
Deposits at Head Office....... ,,	2,04,04,186
Deposits at Branches....... ,,	9,73,743
Bank Post Bills outstanding....... ,,	15,217
	Rs. 2,80,15,255

ASSETS.

Government Securities and Bullion......Rs.	7,93,574
Credit Account at Do. on do...... ,,	25,34,541
Bills Discounted at do. ,,	26,80,425
Dead Stock .... ,,	14,306
Stamps .... ,,	4,470
Balances with Agents & Correspondents... ,,	12,63,080
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... ,,	1,76,19,439
Do. do. at Branches ...... ,,	25,05,420
	Rs. 2,80,15,255

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Obbard, Captain, 17th Regiment, M. N. I., on duty, from Zoulla.
Godson, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment, to rejoin, from Dharwar.
Paterson, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from London.
Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Oodeypore.
Drew, Captain, 7th Hussars, to join, from England.
Watson, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hall, Lieutenant, Adjutant P. Infantry, to join, from England.
Briggs, Major, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Rupell, Captain, on duty, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

Dempster, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on medical certificate, to England.
Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Briggs, Major, 96th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Seward, Surgeon, on sick certificate, to Europe.
McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
Pollock, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL STOCK, COMMANDING GARRISON.
Bombay, 30th March 1868.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place to-morrow, the 31st instant.

The Muster of Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison to-morrow, the 31st instant, at sunrise.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool...	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 17 6	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	......	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 30	Clutha	Campbell	Greenock, Nov. 18.
	St. Vis Caunin	Gottlict	Singapore, Mar. 14.
	Emeu (s)	Hector	Hongkong, Mar. 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Mar. 27.
	Providence	Gassey	Mauritius, Feb. 17.
	Henri Joseph	Bernard	Bordeaux.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 30	Orwell	Gimblett	Annesley Bay.
	John Bellamy	Calvert	Liverpool.
	Noel	Burgalat	Bordeaux.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque *Ketch Kaikhusro*, Bastinon, to Colombo.
Ship *Benefactress*, Gibbs, to Liverpool.
Ship *Louisa*, Lever, to Rangoon.
Ship *Cardross*, McIntosh, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Bacalow*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Phlox*, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Comorin*, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Ratnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, 4th APRIL at 3 P. M. from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "SALSETTE," Captain A. PARISH, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 2nd April,—but not later.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A. M., on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at precisely on the day of sailing.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A PASSAGE to England, via the Cape, is offered to a EUROPEAN WOMAN for her services as NURSE. Apply to PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings.

WANTED, a few properly qualified NATIVE DOCTORS, for general service with the Abyssinian Field Force. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply at the Office of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Town Hall.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW VANS DUNLOP BEST is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.
ASPINWALL & Co.
Cochin, 23rd March 1868.

IT is hereby notified that MR. S. GREGSON FELL retired from the firm of FELL, GREGSON, and Co., on the 1st of FEBRUARY last.
Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THE undersigned hereby intimates that he has been duly appointed a "NOTARY PUBLIC" for Bombay, and all other Her Majesty's Foreign Territories, Colonies and Dominions.
THOMAS LIDBETTER.

NOTICE.—MR. ENGELBERT TAAKS is authorised to SIGN my FIRM, which will be styled henceforth A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

MR. EMIL MEIDINGER, who is about to proceed to Europe, CEASES to SIGN for me per PROCURATION, the Powers of Attorney held by him having been cancelled this day.
A. C. GUMPERT.
Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have been appointed Agents for the RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN LLOYD of M. GLADBACH (an Insurance Society), and request that the assured under Policies of this Society will in all cases of loss or damage communicate with us without delay.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, a Society of Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters, analagous to the English Lloyd, for the classification and registration of Vessels.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, 31st March 1868.

In the matters of Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING and BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of DEBTS, amounting to Rs. 1,30,000, or thereabouts, due by 72 Contributories,—the particulars of which may be obtained upon application at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
આલબરટ મીલ્સ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 9th proximo, to Shareholders whose names will be on the Company's Register on the 4th idem. Share Certificates will be required to be produced before payment of the Dividend.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th March 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL,
(NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this old and excellent HOTEL, has much pleasure to announce that it has been recently refitted with comfortable accommodation for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The spacious Garden Grounds have also been considerably improved and embellished with Flower and other Plants.—Charges moderate. Carriages always available.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain MCPHERSON, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain MCPHERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain MCPHERSON, Barque *Lauretta*.
Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THE Ship "COMBERMERE," from Calcutta *via* Moulmein, (where she put in as a port of distress to repair and refit), having arrived, Consignees are requested to call at the Office of MR. T. LIDBETTER, Notary Public, and Average Stater, Nesbit Lane, to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond, and pay a deposit on their respective Consignments of Goods, and the Freight thereon, when a Delivery Order will be given to them, and unless the respective Consignees come forward within three days from this date, the Goods will be landed at their own risk and expense.
HAJEE TAR SALLAY MAHOMED,
Owner of the *Combermere*.
Bombay, 31st March 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum, Indus, Soane, Gogra* and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements.
FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).
Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of April next, at 3 P.M., to receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet.

On the conclusion of the Ordinary Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held for the following purposes, viz. :—

To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on 3rd March, altering the Articles of the Company as follows :—

Clause 9.—To substitute the word "Six" for the word "Twelve" in the third line thereof.

Clause 14.—To strike out the whole of the words at present forming the Clause, and to substitute in lieu thereof the following words :—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

Clause 16.—To cancel this Clause and in lieu thereof to substitute the following :—" If at any time it shall appear desirable that the Company be dissolved, it shall be wound up voluntarily, or in such other manner as the Shareholders in General Meeting may determine.

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking-Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Hume's History of England, abridged by Dr. W. Smith ....Rs.	5	0
Mr. Markham's History of England for Junior Schools	3	0
Little Arthur's History of England	1	12
Dr. William Smith's Smaller History of England.	2	8
Stepping Stone to English History	0	10
Child's Guide to Knowledge, in Question and Answer	2	4
Stepping Stone to General Knowledge	0	10
Colenso's Arithmetic	3	0
Arithmetic in Indian Currency	1	4
Cornwell and Fitch's School Arithmetic	1	4
Key to ditto ditto	3	0
Tate's Arithmetic	1	0
Chambers' Elementary Arithmetic	0	12
,, Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical ..	1	8
Clyde's Elementary Geography	1	4
Mackay's Outlines of Geography	0	12
Sullivan's Geography Generalized	1	8
Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar	1	4
Murray's English Grammar	2	8
Ditto ditto abridged	0	12
Mavor's English Spelling Book	0	12
Carpenter's do. do.	0	12
Butler's do. do.	1	0
Ogilvie's Students' English Dictionary	8	0
,, Scholars' do. do	4	4
Johnston's General School Atlas. 26 maps	9	0
Mr. Markham's History of Germany	4	8
Ditto History of France	4	8
Colenso's Algebra	3	0
Lund's Easy Algebra	1	12
Hall's Algebra	3	0
Galbraith's Euclid Books, 1, 2, 3	1	12
Maugnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions	3	0
Hall's First French Course	1	4
Hamel's French Grammar	3	0
Ollendorff's Method of learning French	5	0
Eton Latin Accidence	0	12
———— Grammar	1	8
Arnold's First Latin Book	2	4
,, Second Latin Book	2	8
Ihne's Latin Grammar for Beginners	2	4
Riddle's Young Scholars' Latin and English Dictionary	7	8
Cæsar's Commentaries, with notes by Author...	3	0
Cicero's Select Orations. Notes by Author	3	0
Eton Greek Grammar	3	0
Professor Candy's Greek Testament for Schools...	3	8
Yonge's Greek and English Lexicon	6	8
White's History of Great Britain and Ireland to 1850	1	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOKS FOR EXAMINATION STUDIES.

HINDUSTANI.

	Rs.	
FORBES' Hindustani-English and English-Hindustani Dictionary....Rs.	26	4
DITTO ditto in the Roman character...	22	8
DITTO smaller Hindustani-English Dictionary, Roman character	8	0
DITTO Bagh o'Bahar in the Persi-Arabic character	8	0
DITTO ditto in the Roman character ...	3	12
DITTO Baital-Pachisi, in the Devanagari character, with Vocabulary	6	12
BAITAL PACHISI with interlinear translation by Eastwick	10	8
BAITAL PACHISI, translated by Hullings	3	8
BAGH O'BAHAR, translated by Forbes	6	0
FORBES' HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR	7	8
PREM SAGAR, or the Ocean of Love, with Vocabulary. Quarto	19	12
KHIRAD AFROZ—the Hindustani text, with Notes	16	0

SANSKRIT.

	Rs.	
BENFEY'S Sanskrit and English Dictionary	35	0
MAX MULLER'S Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners	11	4
———— Hitopadesa, Books II. III. IV. with *interlinear translation*	5	12
PRINSEP'S English and Sanskrit Vocabulary...	6	12
BENFEY'S Sanskrit Grammar	5	4
SAKUNTALA, Sanskrit and English	12	0
WILLIAM'S Sanskrit Grammar	11	4
BHAGAVAD GITA, in Sanskrit, with Vocabulary	3	8
HITOPADESA, Sanskrit text, with analysis. Quarto	10	8
DITTO, interpaged with the English translation...	15	0
DITTO, English translation only	5	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	
FORBES' ARABIC Grammar	13	8
FORBES' ARABIC READER	10	8
ALIFLALLA ; or, Arabian Nights in Arabic. 4 vols. 8vo.	40	0
FORBES'S PERSIAN Grammar, with extracts and Vocabulary	9	0
BELLEW'S AFFGHAN Grammar	15	0
———— Ditto Dictionary	30	0
RAVERTY'S AFFGHAN Grammar, 2 parts	12	0
GULSHAN-I-ROH, or, Prose and Poetical Selections in the Affghan language	31	8
MARSDEN'S MALAY Grammar	10	0
LETTER'S BURMESE Grammar	12	0
LANE'S BURMESE Dictionary	20	0
Colloquial Dialogues in Hindustani	2	0
CRAWFORD'S MALAY Grammar and Dictionary	22	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1868.

WE have to direct the attention of our readers to a new feature which we introduce to-day—the publication of the first of a regular series of Weekly Commercial Letters. As these letters are from the pen of an eminent commercial authority, we have no doubt they will be found by the commercial public here both interesting and useful.

Now that the English press has begun to advocate the construction of a submarine cable between England and India, with a view to the establishment of independent telegraphic communications between the two countries, the official opposition which it has hitherto encountered, and still encounters, may be expected rapidly to give way. It surpasses the comprehension of most ordinary mortals why the English Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, should be as impervious as it is to the advantages of a line of communication entirely its own, connecting the mother country with her great Eastern Empire. Perhaps the national habit of scouting the possibility of danger till the danger has actually come and can be longer disbelieved in, has something to do with the apathy in which every successive government has been allowed to indulge on the question of perfecting communication with the outlying portions of the Empire, and on many other questions of equally imperial importance. We have to accept this as the first of all facts relating to the political future—that the Eastern question is not settled, that it cannot be settled without war, and that Europe is in yearly dread of some terrific outbreak in connection with it, which will set all Europe in a blaze. This is the only Continental difficulty which would inevitably draw England into war, unless she is to renounce all the policy which has guided her movements in the past; and when she enters the struggle it will be with the conviction that she is staking her existence as a leading power, and must be ready to surrender the last drop of her blood to maintain intact a highway of communication with her Eastern dependencies. Our danger, therefore, is clear and appreciable. We do not know the manner or the time when it will come, or what great or little occasion will call it forth; but we know where we have to meet it, and like so many wise virgins we should have our oil in our lamps, and be prepared for encountering it when it arrives. It is obvious that England ought, in such a crisis of her destiny, to be able to communicate instantly with all her great possessions. Upon her ability to do this the fate of a campaign may depend. She may have assistance to call for, a great plan of operations to carry out, or instructions to issue; she may have a cry for help to respond to, and must in a great emergency naturally desire to know how it is faring with her Asiatic Empire. As our only channel of communication with Asia is through a wire over which England has no control, it just comes to this, that the moment the Eastern question is opened she is shut helplessly off from all communication with India. The time in which the Empire is engaged in a deadly struggle for existence is not a time for constructing telegraphic wires or laying submarine cables, and for all purposes whatever, so far as England would be concerned, the present line and the contemplated line from Nordeney might as well not exist.

This single fact, that, in the event of a European war in which England is engaged, her telegraphic communication with India will be instantly stopped—raises the construction of a purely English submarine cable along the route of the overland mail steamers to the height of an essentially Imperial question. She ought to have such a cable though a single commercial message should never run along it, so vital is it to the interests of the Empire. If capitalists would not come forward and make it (which happily they are willing to do) she ought to make it out of public funds contributed by herself and those of her dependencies conjointly interested in its construction. As a great political undertaking the object of which would be to bind the distant parts of the Empire into such a close identity that they would become as it were one living body instead of, as they are, a multitude of scattered and unconnected parts, the construction of an English telegraph between England, India, and the Asiatic colonies would not only be a work to which the most captious of critics could state no legitimate objection, but one whose neglect by Government is positively dangerous and a tampering with the most vital concerns of the Empire. But when we add to all these reasons the popularity of such a work on merely commercial grounds, and the certainty of a large revenue being derivable from the general public, who would have bave occasion to use the cable, the remissness of successive English governments to take the initiative in projecting the undertaking becomes doubly culpable. Even the initiative, however, may be dispensed with, for the promoters of a public company have been thundering at the gates of the India Office for many months to induce Sir Stafford Northcote to grant merely the small privilege of a guarantee of five per cent. on the capital to be expended in laying the cable. One might have thought that a Government who understood its duty in the matter would have closed eagerly with a proposal at once to find the capital, incur all the trouble, and put the Government and the public in possession of a line which, in spite of all the convulsions that might shake Europe, would yet keep England in assured possession of a means of communicating with her Asiatic territories. "The principle laid down by the Imperial Government," said Sir Stafford the other night in the House of Commons, "with respect to submarine telegraphs was, that it was not fit, in the present state of things, to advise a guarantee or subsidy, but that it was better to give facilities in the way of surveying and in other modes." Thus far he seems to have been enunciating the views of the Imperial Government alone, for elsewhere we find him saying, "Whenever the attention of the Government of India had been called to the subject, they had admitted that another line was much to be desired; but it was not the opinion of the Government of India that they had a right to burden the revenue of India with any guarantee or subsidy to establish such a communication, and it was obvious that the expense of any line of telegraphic communication between India and England, if borne by Government subsidy or guarantee at all, ought to be borne, not by India exclusively, but by India and the Imperial Government." It is to be hoped that the present protracted interruption in the cable will induce the Ministry to reconsider their policy. They have certainly, under the light of this new experience, an opportunity of withdrawing from a position which is neither marked by broad statesmanship nor by common prudence. Sir Stafford Northcote congratulates himself on the improved communication which will be opened up next year by the new concession through Prussia, Turkey, and Russia. But is it not humiliating that England should see foreign countries furthering or actually constructing lines of telegraph for the exclusive transmission of Indian messages, while she, who has the greatest of all interests in having perfect and independent communication with India, refuses point blank to lend the smallest modicum of aid to make herself independent of all the powers either of Europe or Asia? The proposed new line is only of use in time of peace. It travels the whole breadth of Prussia ; it passes from the Prussian frontier through Poland to Odessa on the Black Sea; it traverses the Black Sea, and finally makes its way through Persia to Teheran. In time of peace the advantages of such a line, permitting a message to pass from England almost the whole way to India, or *vice versa*, without interception, are instimable, but in time of war the line worthless. The first blow struck in Europe would bring its operations to an end. This new line does not obviate the objection brought out in the Report of the Select Committee on Telephic Communication in 1866, where the danger to interruption from political causes was clearly pointed out. But it seems to be the chief function of Select Committees and Blue Books, to shelve questions rather than promote them; otherwise, how are we to account for the fact that twenty months ago a committee exposed severely the defects of our present methods of telegraphic communication with the East, and that their opinions seem to have no weight whatever with either a Tory or Liberal Government?

WE learn that Mr. A. C. Gumpert, who reurned to Bombay by the last mail. steamer, had he honour, during his recent visit to Europe, to be nominated by the Emperor of Austria, a Knight of the "Order of Francis Joseph."

THE *Overland Mail* :—Mr. G. F. Train was arrested on the evening of March 3, in Dublin, as he was going to the Rotunda to lecture. The audience of 500 persons demanded the return of their money, which the manager refused, but afterwards said he would make some arrangement next day. The audience were greatly excited, and denounced the affair as a swindle. Mr. Train was arrested on a judge's fiat, at the suit of an English creditor. He is now lodged in the Marshalsea.

THE same :—It is rumoured that the Principalship of the Edinburgh University has been offered to Sir Alexander Grant, at present Principal of the College at Bombay.

THE same :—The *Bristol Post* states that Miss Mary Carpenter purposes, in compliance with the wishes of some of the leading residents in India, making another tour to that Empire somewhere about September next, her object being to further the efforts which are making for the education of females, and consequent elevation of the feminine character.

THE *Friend of India* :—The debate on the Budget on Friday the 20th inst., was unusually lively, and the new Bill was criticised in a very fair and temperate spirit. Mr. Massey rapidly sketched the provisions of the new Bill, and explained wherein it differed from the present Act, inviting discussion, but warning the Council that any attempt to throw out the Bill would be tantamount to the proposition of a vote of want of confidence in the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Minchin, in a very eloquent speech, condemned the present Stamp Duties and implored His Excellency to grant untaxed justice to the people. Mr. Maine responded in defence of the duties. The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner subjected the estimates to a very able criticism showing that there was really no surplus in the sense of increase of income over expenditure, regretting that the loans for Extraordinary Public Works were to be charged against revenue instead of capital, and hoping that the Finance Minister would redeem his promise of last year by making the Tax over to the Local Governments. Mr. Strachey, in one of the ablest speeches that has been delivered in Council for many a day, went over the whole Financial Statement in detail, going fully into the general question of expenditure, and justifying the policy of Government as to loans for reproductive works. The Viceroy spoke with great feeling and earnestness, bearing testimony to the services Mr. Massey had rendered to Government, and especially thanking Mr. Strachey for his clear explanations of the financial position of Government. His Excellency concluded by repeating Mr. Massey's statement—that Government could not afford to abandon any of its sources of income.

THE same :—On Monday (24th) morning last Major General Fordyce, Commanding the Presidency Division, presented the Victoria Cross to Major Trevor and Lieutenant Dundas of the Royal Engineers. The troops, consisting of the 2nd Battation 60th Rifles, the 2nd Bengal N. I., and the 14th Sikh Regiment, were drawn up in square on the Maidan under the command of Brigadier General Buchanan, who received the Major General with a general salute. The recipients of the Cross stood on each side of Brigadier General Buchanan's horse in the middle of the square, whilst Major General Fordyce delivered the following speech :—

MAJOR TREVOR AND LIEUTENANT DUNDAS.—It is with great satisfaction that I have the honour on the present occasion to make over to each of you the truly honourable distinction of the Victoria Cross, which H. M. the Queen has been pleased to confer on you as a mark of H. M.'s appreciation of your gallant conduct in Bhootan in April 1865. By you, Major Trevor and Lieutenant Dundas, this Victoria Cross may ever be proudly worn, as the highest honour which a soldier can receive, for it is the reward of distinguished and approved valour in the line of duty, conferred on you by our Gracious Sovereign and prized as the highest object of ambition by every soldier in H. M.'s Service. For myself,—it has at all times been no ordinary gratification to carry out the pleasure of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but that gratification, I feel assured, must at this moment be shared by every officer and soldier here present ; inasmuch as the bestowal of the Victoria Cross signifies to all the appreciation entertained by Her Majesty of the services of her gallant army, and especially of the heroic deeds, whether of officer or of soldier, when performed in the execution of their duty on the field of action."

On the conclusion of the speech Major General Fordyce dismounted, and placed the decoration on the breasts of Major Trevor and Lieutenant Dundas, and shook each of them by the hand, saying,—"Gentlemen, I congratulate you on obtaining the guerdon of your gallant actions." The Major General then took up his position at the saluting flag with the two newly decorated officers, whilst the troops passed in review order in slow and quick time, and on the second occasion in grand divisions. The ceremony of the day was thus brought to a conclusion. A considerable number of people were present on the occasion.

THE same:—On Tuesday (25th) morning last the Viceroy accompanied by a large party proceeded by rail to Serampore, and thence on elephants to Bydubatee, to inspect a large herd of elephants recently brought down by Lieutenant J. Johnstone, as the results of his elephant catching during the last season at Cuttack. The herd numbered a hundred and eight young and old, of which sixty are still more or less in a wild state. Amongst the party were the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, the Lieutenant Governor, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Gordon, Captain Stansfield, and the Aide-de-Camps of the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor. Considering that these elephants have been caught in a new country, and within the space of two months from the commencement of operations, the captures must be regarded as very satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon the zeal and energy of Lieutenant Johnstone, who conducted the Khuddahs. All present expressed themselves delighted at an exhibition at once so interesting and gratifying. The elephants will be rapidly utilized by the Commissariat, at a cost infinitely less than that which must have been otherwise paid for them ; and at the same time the country will have been relieved from the depredations of those formidable and destructive animals.

THE same :—The great boot and shoe question has been settled at last, as far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned, by a resolution of the Government of India. Henceforth all natives of India wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear thus habited before all Government servants, in all places within the Bengal Presidency and its Dependencies, on all official and semi-official occasions, including Durbars. This authoritative settlement of the question will be attended with one good result, inasmuch as it will relieve native gentlemen from the fear of having affronted a European superior by appearing before him in shoes of a European fashion, and will also remove any idea from the European that the European shoe is worn and retained as an intentional mark of disrespect. It may also tend to remove the anomaly of British officers being required to remove their boots at any Foreign Court. Now that natives are premitted to appear in European shoes before the highest officials in the Bengal Presidency, and even in the presence of the Viceroy himself, it can no longer be regarded as an act of discourtesy for a representative of the British Government to appear before any Native Prince in the same fashion.

THE same :—The Calcutta public are not even yet possessed of information as to the circumstances that led to the recent affair with the Bezotees near Kohat. What notice will be taken of the matter by Government is also we believe unknown ; and indeed there can be no decision on the point till full information has been collected. Meanwhile, the frontier has relapsed into quietude. On another part of the frontier there is trouble. In November last the Salarzye tribe of the Boneyrs burned down a hamlet within British territory north-east of Kote Murdan in the Eusufzye country. The principal motive assigned was that the village belonged to a tribe one of whose members was detaining a woman who had been betrothed to a Salarzye Boneyr. The elders of the Boneyrs were invited to come down to the plains and represent their case. They had most of them never been in the plains before. They came and were delighted with what they saw, and went back promising to bring the Salarzye branch of the tribe to reason. But owing, it is believed, to the hostile influence of the Akhoond of Swat, the Salarzyes have held out, and there is every probability that the measure of coercion which proved successful with the Hussun Kheyl about this time last year, will be resorted to in their case. That is they will be denied access to the plains with which they carry on a profitable trade. Wary walking is needed in a tract of country so abounding in combustible materials.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

A REVIEW of the commercial transactions of the past week can scarcely be made intelligible without something like a narrative of the singular events that distinguished the fortnight immediately preceding. In so far at least as concerns the cotton market, and the numerous subsidiary industries that are bound up with its fluctuations, we must, if we wish to form a correct estimate of its present position, begin more than three weeks back from the date of this letter. Retrospects are not often interesting, when a reference to them wounds our self-love,—I may even say they are somewhat nauseous—but when the past offers a clue to the future, and when deductions most important for our after-guidance can be drawn from antecedant occurrences, the task of examining these may be neither uninteresting or unprofitable. The present is, I think, essentially one of those cases in which promising materials exist for a useful business lesson.

The history of the cotton market during the last three or four weeks is soon told. Amid all the discussions we have had as to the anomalous state of our money market, and laments over the stagnation of trade, paralysis of speculative enterprise, and plethora of unemployed capital, many shrewd observers have long felt convinced that the first symptom of a general revival in business would be contemporaneous with a decline in the price of cotton to something like its normal average of value previous to the American war. In anticipation of such a result many operators held back, and several foreign markets were kept comparatively bare of British manufactures. At length, just at the turn of the year, American cotton touched 6½d. and Surats 4d. per lb. in Liverpool. Here, then, was, in the opinion of many, something like a safe basis for speculative transactions. Orders that had been withheld were accordingly placed for large amounts, cotton was bought up pretty freely, and many lots of goods were quietly purchased with a view to resale. It was, however, a week or two before these operations began to tell. Bye and bye, when several manufacturers who had been placed under contract for weeks, and even months, in advance, went into the market to replenish their depleted stocks of the raw material, the turn of the tide fairly commenced. The trade bought largely ; speculators more than kept pace with its doings. To a legitimate was added an artificial demand, and the united effect of both coming on reduced stocks at Liverpool, and advices of a revival in America, sent up prices at a rate which caused spinners and makers, who were caught with heavy unfulfilled contracts on hand, to stand aghast with dismay. In the fortnight between the 8th and the 22nd of February there was an advance, in all, of nearly 4d. per lb., and the sales in Liverpool and London were certainly not less than 400,000 bales—an estimate which allows nothing for the constant selling and re-selling that kept many besides the regular operators wild with excitement. Unfortunately the speculation was, like too many others of the kind, sadly overdone. In all such movements a certain class of outsiders generally make their appearance after a time—the tag-rag and bobtail that hang on to the skirts of the great army of speculation, with a keen eye to plunder, but with most limited knowledge of the campaign, and scantily provided with the sinews of war, to face possible reverses. These came out in great force on the recent advance, and some of them undeniably made a reasonably good thing of it. But, nevertheless, to them is the mischief that followed mainly due. Ignorant, reckless, and flighty, such people lose nerve at the first symptom of an adverse turn, and sell. They did so on the present occasion with the usual result. The market fell almost as rapidly as it had risen, and though the actual decline was only about one-half the previous advance, it was sustained long enough to produce a feeling almost of gloom, a natural reaction from excess. Within the last three days, however, quotations have again steadied, and there has been a conspicuous revival of animation with a rally of about 1d. all round in values. The present position of the market is one of almost feverish sensitiveness; prices are irregular, but with a strong tendency upwards, and quickly influenced hither and thither by every passing report.

Now, having before me a wholesome fear of what the telegraphic wire may bring you next week, I shall be very sorry to indulge in predictions that may so quickly be falsified by actual occurrences. But the course of events for the last month affords a tolerably safe guide in estimating future chances. A good many speculators during the recent excitement fell into the mistake of not allowing enough for the changed conditions of modern trade. If there had been no Atlantic cable the result might have been very different, and the blunder that many people made, was in forgetting that by means of the wire the markets of all the world are brought to our doors in a sense in which they certainly were not even two years ago. The first effect of the advance in Liverpool was of course felt in the United States. The result of each day's sales was known in all the Atlantic ports by next morning. What followed? A man who is backed by ample capital may withhold his supplies from a market that craves for them and bids higher and higher every hour, but unfortunately strong holders don't exist in America at present. Hence the news from this side gave an unwonted stimulus to the export from the States ; stocks were hurried forward from all quarters, and, favoured even by the heavy rains, which swelled the rivers and so aided the interior navigation in Arkansas, Louisiana, and one or two other States, the receipts at the ports became heavy, not perhaps beyond precedent, but certainly beyond expectation. Thus, the bouyancy of our markets was checked almost immediately after the first upward bound, by the intelligence flashed back from the States, and this hastened the downfall which the fears of weak holders had already commenced. But the circumstance I have mentioned, though it affected the markets here, is not one which suggests permanently low prices. Far from it. The Americans may hurry forward their last cotton crop, but they cannot add to its bulk. Excessive shipments now will only involve a more rapid falling off a little later. Not even the most sanguine believer in abundance whom I have yet met calculates the last crop in the States at more than 2,600,000 bales. Of these above 1,700,000 have been received at the ports since the 1st September, and 1,100,000 have been exported for England and the Continent. If, then, we allow for even a moderate home demand in the States, we shall find a very narrow margin left for future receipts here, after the amounts now advised. For the next fortnight the arrivals at the Gulf and Atlantic ports may be kept up to a tolerably high average, after that they will certainly fall off. So much for supplies from our principal source. Of demand I have no hesitation in speaking favourably. Allowing for slight intervals of lassitude, trade in the country is steadily improving, and as I have never yet heard any one maintain that our home dealers have large stocks of any textiles whatever on hand, I cannot resist the conclusion that the consumption of cotton in Lancashire will increase for the rest of the year, rather than diminish. It is true that the large orders placed in makers' hands a month ago have so far replenished a void in the foreign demand, but there are many gaps yet to be filled up, and from the Continent alone I look, if peace be maintained, for a brisk demand this summer. To sum up then, without going further into details, I consider the present position of the cotton market inherently strong, and if only an over-hasty advance in price and the consequent reaction can be averted, if only the undisciplined array of irregular operators can be kept out of the field, I have no doubt America, India, Brazil, and Egypt will find in the remainder of 1868 as sound, steady, and profitable a demand from Lancashire as the most devoted cultivator of cotton can wish.

The arrivals of cotton in the Mersey this week have been tolerably free, the number of bales being 100,875. The sales have amounted to 77,125, of which 12,375 are for export and 12,500 for speculation. The closing prices are : Middling Upland, 9⅜d. Orleans 10d., Mobile 9⅞d., Egyptian 9d., Pernambuco 10⅝d., Maranham 10¼d., Smyrna 8⅞d., Scinde 7¼d., Dhollera and Oomrawuttee 8½d., Broach 8⅝d., Madras 8d., Bengal 7¼d., Tinnevelly 8½d., China 8½d., and Bahia 10d. It may be observed, however, that the export demand in Liverpool is very likely to fall off, as the shipments direct from America to the Continental ports have been much heavier this season than usual. On the other hand it is likely that a large portion of the fleet homeward bound and now at sea may be caught by the easterly winds which may set in at any moment. In the temporary absence of arrivals, the stock in Great Britain would, at the present rate of consumption, soon fall to an alarmingly low ebb.

The piece-goods and yarn markets have been seriously disturbed by the violent fluctuations in the value of the raw material during the last month. Yesterday and to-day buyers have made offers at a considerable advance, but both spinners and makers, smarting under the remembrance of the recent rise, name very high terms to guard themselves against possible contingencies. They are also uneasy, from knowing that considerable lots have been picked up on speculation, and may at any moment be thrown on the market for resale. Altogether, things are unsettled, and it is useless to quote prices, for scarcely any two manufacturers agree in their statement of business done or attempted.*

In trade generally there are strong symptoms of improvement. The Bank return, issued yesterday, shows that there has been rather a stiff discount demand during the past week, and quite agrees with the opinion of the brokers. I may also point to the wool sales, the first series of which is now in progress. They are going on most favourably, the attendance of buyers being great, and the biddings active. The purchases for the Continent have been heavy, a circumstance which indicates the views of the French and German manufacturers as to the prospects of peace being maintained. The general produce markets are quiet, but there are no signs of depression. Sugar is very firm with an upward tendency, one element of strength in this article being its statistical position, which scarcely points to a speedy decline in price. The imports into the United Kingdom from the 1st January to Saturday last, the 29th February, were computed at 63,832 tons against 65,728 tons in 1867, the consumption 82,226 against 95,492, and the stock on hand 107,453 against 145,626. Linseed has been fairly supported in price. The present quotation for Bombay seed is 64s. 6d. against 67s. at the same date last year. Rape and oil seeds are more active. Ferozepore rape seed has been taken for export at 54s. 6d. to 55s. Guzerat is quoted 58s. to 59d. Poppy seed is enquired for at 55s. 6d. Cotton seed, owing to more liberal supplies, has given way in price on the spot, and can now be bought at £10 2s. 6d. For March and April shipments the quotation is £10. Teel or Sessame seed is called 63s. to 65s. against 75s. to 80s. this time last year, and Niger seed 50s. against 58s. Rape and seed oils are steady. Cotton oil is perhaps hardly so firm, £34-5 being accepted for crude, while refined is obtainable at £40.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show a considerable falling off in our exports, but the inference to be drawn from this is not unfavourable, as the decrease affects values only, and not quantities. The total exports for the month amounted to £12,252,688 as compared with £12,786,842 in January 1867, and £14,354,748 in January 1866. For this diminution cotton manufactures are mainly responsible, the difference in them being half a million sterling on the wrong side, but the *quantity* has largely increased. The number of yards of piece-goods was 217,666,029 last January against only 191,323,013 in January 1867, and 172,119,828 in January 1866. To Bombay the totals sent were 9,703,754 yards this year and 3,621,491 last. In the case of yarn the results were equally conspicuous, 15,694,203 lbs. having been entered in January 1868 against 10,155,537 lbs. in the corresponding month last year, and 10,190,702 in that of 1866. The quantities to Bombay were 461,300 lbs. in January 1868, 116,776 lbs. in January 1867, and 192,600 in January 1866. The import of cotton for the month was 193,174 cwts. this year, 147,032 cwts. last year, and 373,944 cwts. in January 1866. I should add that the returns for the first month of this year afford even a worse criterion than usual of business as yet, for February was a month of great animation in the cotton goods market, and when the particulars come to be published, it will, I think, be found that that month has more than made up for any deficiency in the one preceding.

A good deal of discussion is taking place on the subject of improved telegraphic communication with India, and some pressure has been brought to bear on the Government in order to obtain a guarantee of interest on the capital outlay of a projected Red Sea line. The concession obtained by Siemans of Berlin for a land route over Prussia, Russia, and Persia has stimulated a desire here for a competitive cable more entirely within our own control. The proposed Black Sea scheme may work excellently, but there are serious objections to placing our communications so entirely within the power of other States, which are rivals, and may any day be enemies. I don't profess to know what the feeling in Bombay is, but I shall be much surprised if Anglo-Indian opinion will regard with any satisfaction an arrangement, that would place in the hands of Russia the connecting link between England and the East. I hope soon to learn that our Government will take a national and patriotic view on the point. Sir Stafford Northcote is inert and a slave to stereotyped routine, but the present Ministry are eminently squeezeable, and will hardly resist a well sustained pressure from without.

As an illustration of the abundance of money here, and of the favour with which really good investments are regarded, I may state that the East Indian Railway Company offered on Monday last debentures to the amount of £450,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and although this rate is, for an Indian security, comparatively low, the whole amount was subscribed almost as soon as the notice was issued. If ever there was a time when an Imperial guarantee could work wonders in the way of attracting English money to India, this is the moment.

The biddings for India Council bills on Wednesday showed an increase in the demand for means of remittance. The amounts allotted were £190,000 to Calcutta and £9,400 for Madras. There were no tenders asked for Bombay. The minimum was fixed at 1s. 0¾d. ; tenders at 1s. 11d. received about 22 per cent., and those above that figure were allotted in full. The bullion brokers here are, in the present state of the exchanges and the cotton market, anticipating shipments of specie to the East at no distant date, but meanwhile a telegram was received yesterday from China, which holds out some prospect of silver being sent thence to India.

The principal items in the Bank of England return issued yesterday are :—active circulation, £23,593,380, an increase of £475,530 on last week's ; other securities £17,511,714, an increase of £1,306,199 ; notes in reserve £11,380,890, a decrease of £623,750, and bullion £21,136,192, a falling off of £213,597. These changes are more indicative of reviving trade than any we have had for months past. Another favourable feature is, that the discount rate in the open market has now worked up to very nearly the Bank minimum.

The following are the closing quotations today of leading stocks and shares :—Consols 93. India stock (10½ per cent) 217 ; India Five per cent 113¾ to ½ ; Four per cent 100½ ; Enfaced 5 per cent 103½ ; ditto 5½ per cent 108 to 109 ; ditto Rupee debentures ; Indian bonds 33 premium ; Railways : Bombay, Baroda, and Central India 102½ to 103½ ; ditto F shares ½ to ⅝ premium ; ditto G shares ; Calcutta and South Eastern ; Eastern Bengal 104½ to 105½ ; East Indian 109 to 110 ; ditto L shares 1½ to 2 premium ; Great Indian Peninsula 108½ to 109½ ; ditto, new, 1¼ to 1¾ premium ; Great Southern of India—guaranteed 5 per cent., 103 to 105, ditto 4½ per cent. 97 to 98 ; Indian Tramway, Limited, guaranteed 3 per cent. 55 to 65 ; Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent., 102½ to 103½ ; ditto 4½ per cent. Oude and Rohilkund, guaranteed 3 per cent, 104½ to 105½ ; Scinde, 101 to 102, ditto 92 to 94 ; Delhi 100½ to 101½. Debentures : Bombay, Baroda, and Central India 5 per cent 104 to 106 ; Great Indian Peninsula 103 to 105 ; East India Railway 102 to 104 ; Banks : Agra, A shares, 10½ to 11 ; ditto B, 7½ to 8½ ; Chartered of India, Australia and China, 17¾ to 18½ ; Chartered Mercantile of India, London and China, 28½ to 29½ ; Land Mortgage of India, Limited, 3 to 2 discount ; Oriental Bank Corporation 42 to 43 ; Bombay Gas, Limited 4⅛ to 4⅝ ; East India Irrigation and Canal, 2 to 1 discount ; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 56 to 58.

* The report from Manchester to-day is to the effect that a large business could be done in Shirtings and Yarns, but an advance of 4½d. to 6d. per piece in the former, and of ½d. to ⅝d. per lb. in the latter, is generally asked, and very little business is the result.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

THE cheers with which the new Prime Minister was greeted yesterday evening, not only in the House of Commons but by the crowds gathered in the lobbies and Westminster Hall, show that Englishmen of all parties feel a generous sympathy with Mr. Disraeli in his personal triumph, and are ready to forget by "what indirect crook'd ways" he has won the great prize of political ambition. But the time for congratulations is now past ; friends and foes have exhausted all the various expressions of admiration or astonishment provoked by the success of a man who has risen to power under circumstances of difficulty unprecedented in English history ; journalists have done gratifying their self-complacency with the pleasing delusion that Mr. Disraeli has become Premier by virtue of his talents as "a gentleman of the press," and, the new Administration having fairly settled down to its work, we have still to see on what measures it proposes to found a claim to the confidence of the country. Mr. Disraeli will be allowed a fair field and perhaps some favour ; but we live in critical times when people will no longer be satisfied with mere phrases, and Governments will be judged only by their deeds. In the confusion of parties and the decay of party-creeds Mr. Disraeli may perhaps attempt to keep himself secure by playing off Liberals against Conservatives, and proposing "truly Liberal" measures which will disarm the Opposition and conciliate general support even if they offend some staunch old Tories. It is such a puzzling matter to know what Conservatism means that the mass of ordinary Ministerial members, who tamely submitted to vote for household suffrage last session, may possibly be counted upon to vote for the abolition of the Irish Church this session, or at least not openly to renounce their allegiance to a Ministry that brings forward a bill for effecting that purpose; but for my own part I venture to think that if Mr. Disraeli tries this double dealing again he will find what a safeguard he has lost in the magic of Lord Derby's name. Lord Cranborne is an active and vigilant enemy, who always presents a rallying point for disaffected Conservatives ; and, if the Ministry dares to offer real concessions, the ranks of the malcontents below the gangway will soon be strongly recruited. Nevertheless, Mr. Disraeli may with the help of the Liberals remain in office till the end of the session ; but what will be his position when the new Parliament meets ? The Liberals will never accept him as their leader, and with a disorganized Conservative party how can his Ministry face the reformed House of Commons ?

Is the alternative course, of refusing all concessions, possible for the Ministry ? Assuredly not : for the Liberal majority are united on one point, to do away with the supremacy of the established church in Ireland ; and, if the Ministry do not endeavour to in some way or other accomplish this end, an adverse resolution will be proposed and probably carried in the House of Commons. Of course, it would still be open to Mr. Disraeli to appeal to the country ; and, if he dared to rouse the Protestant spirit throughout England and appeal for support to Exeter Hall, he might even get a majority pledged to the maintenance of the Irish Church—for it is notorious that the people of this country would have even refused Catholic Emancipation in 1829 if they had not been betrayed by their leaders, and the detestation of Romanism is still as vehement as ever among the masses of the English people. But Mr. Disraeli will hardly risk destroying for ever his reputation as a statesman by coming forward as the advocate of a reactionary policy and the champion of intolerance; rather he will seek some middle way, and, without meddling with the Irish Church, endeavour once more to persuade the Roman Catholic priesthood to accept a Parliamentary endowment. If their own endowments are not touched, the Protestants may be induced to acquiesce in such an arrangement, which, however, would be far from satisfying the demands of the Irish people. But will anything short of revolutionary measures do that ? Mr. Mill says not, and he is probably right in saying so ; but he says it in such a way that most of the readers of his pamphlet are convinced it would be better to let Ireland remain unsatisfied than to grant what she wishes. He disdains even to argue about the Irish Church, thinking it must be swept away at once ; and with regard to the land he proposes, as Mr. Bouvrie happily said, to try a fourth confiscation in order to remedy the evil effects of three previous confiscations. Then, as is usual with him, the philosopher abuses his fellow countrymen for their insular stupidity and conceit, and tells them that any other European people, having possession of Ireland, would long ago have made the country happy by legislating for it in accordance with Irish ideas. But what nation in Europe except England gives the slightest indulgence to local feelings and peculiarities ? Take France—is it not the dominating idea of French civilisation to round off the angularities of character of Norman, Gascon, Provencal, and Alsatian, and mould every provincial after the true Parisian model ; and has not this policy of centralization and uniformity been so thoroughly carried out that it is almost impossible to distinguish one Frenchman from another, the national type of character has become so fixed and unyielding ? Hence it happens that the average Frenchman out of France is about the most useless being in the world and the most incapable of understanding or dealing with other races. Look again at Prussia—is not every citizen of the petty German States now crying out against the ruthless uniformity of those institutions which have been forced upon them by the conquering Prussians ? What, too, is Russia doing in order to consolidate her Empire, but endeavouring by legislation or force in every way to erase the marks of differences of race and manners throughout her wide possessions ? England alone, of the great powers of Europe, possesses institutions which grant free scope for all varieties of national character to attain their full development ; and if it had not been for this remarkable tolerance, if the habit of mind of the English people had not made them averse to carrying out perseveringly and cruelly the oppressive laws which were framed for the extirpation of the Irish Catholics, Ireland would have ceased to be Irish long ago. But what Mr. Mill apparently wishes us to do is to let the Irish alone altogether to legislate for themselves in any way they like ; and he accuses Englishmen who object to this want of imagination, as if there were anything very sublime or imaginative in that art of government which consists in leaving men free to commit any folly. The duty of English statesmen is rather, one would suppose, to recognize only such local peculiarities as are not inconsistent with imperial aims, and in great matters to act on general principles of justice and political utility instead of legalizing in Ireland every fantastic crotchet that Irish brains can suggest.

I need hardly call your attention to the very important article in Monday's *Times*, recommending that a guarantee should at once be given to the Telegraph Construction Company for a cable

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to be laid down from Suez to Bombay. It is, I suppose, the influence of Captain Sherard Osborn which has at last induced the leading journal to advocate a concession needed to ensure the completion of an enterprize which alone can give us the advantage of a regular and efficient telegraphic service between England and India. The *Times* speaks with so much authority on commercial questions, and Mr. Disraeli has always shown so clear an apprehension of the necessity of pleasing the city, that I make no doubt the guarantee will now be granted without further trouble. It is amazing that Sir Stafford Northcote should ever have rejected Captain Osborn's proposal, backed as it was by the support of every man who knew anything about India, for the argument in favour of the superiority of a submarine cable to land lines through the very countries through which we should desire the telegraph not to pass if we had an eastern war on our hands is simply overwhelming. The society of arts paper I spoke of in my last letter, on a "Daily Mail Route to India" turned out after all to be only a claptrap advertisement of the proposed railway from the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles to Bagdad and Bussorah. Mr. W. P. Andrew was there and offered some very sensible objections to the scheme, which it is computed would *only* cost some twenty millions. He said capitalists would not be very willing to lend money, for new railways, to the embarrassed Turkish Government; and besides in time of war the railway would be useless to England. It struck me that these objections were quite as fatal to Mr. Andrew's own scheme of a Euphrates Valley Railway as to Mr. Hyde Clarke's rival project. With the Eastern question still unsettled, what monied men would be mad enough to invest in a railway across Asia Minor and Mesopotamia? If Russia were solidly established at Constantinople, and England had taken possession of the Asiatic provinces of the Turkish Empire as her share of spoiling the "sick man," a European line through Roumelia, and an Asiatic line from the Dardanelles or the coast of the Mediterranean to Bagdad, would open out the best way of communication between East and West; but till that consummation is attained, and while our command of the seas is the base of our power, the present "overland" route is the best for both the mails and the telegraph.

I hear that as many as 150 applications have been sent in for the appointment of Secretary to the new Bank of Bombay. The London committee appointed to select a good man for the post will have some difficulty in making their choice, especially as it is understood they have determined to have nothing to do with any one whose name has been mixed up with any kind of speculation.* We have not yet heard the last of the old Bank of Bombay. Mr. Nicol has a question about it on the notice paper of the House of Commons, and some of the more persevering of the old shareholders have submitted to counsel the question whether they have no remedy against the directors.

It is possibly old news to you, but I only heard it the other day, that in consequence of the great increase of engineering work on the G. I. P. Railway it is intended to have henceforth two Resident Chief Engineers, one for the North-Eastern, the other for the South-Eastern line. Mr. Rushton will have his choice of either of these appointments.

J. M. M.

ABYSSINIA.

THE LATEST DESPATCH FROM SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

The following papers were placed by Government at the disposal of the Press yesterday:—

Commander-in-Chief's Office,
Political Department,
Camp near Antalo, 8th March 1868.

Right Hon'ble Sir,—I have the honour, in continuation of my despatch No. 13, dated Camp Haikhillut the 1st inst., to report for your information that I encamped here on the 2nd idem, and have since halted while the road towards Ashangee is being made practicable for the passage of mules carrying supplies.

In marching from our last encampment to this place I diverged a little from the direct route in order to visit the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is situated in the town of Chillikut, about three miles to the south-east of Haikhillut. Chillikut is of interest as having been the favourite residence of Ras Walda Selassie. The Church is of the ordinary circular form, but the paintings on its walls aer obviously after an European model, and one of them represents a female figure with a head-dress in the style of Catherine of Arragon. The priests received us, as usual, with extreme courtesy, and showed us a golden chalice engraved with the royal arms of England, but without date or other inscription from which its history could be learned; two crosses of silver gilt and of handsome workmanship; a copy of the four Gospels bound in silver, with figures of our Saviour, the Virgin, and the Trinity engraved upon it in relief; and two silver crosses measuring upwards of a foot in diameter. The usual formula of excommunication was engraved upon the crosses, against any one who should sell or in any way alienate them. It was said that they were the work of an Italian who visited this country between sixty and seventy years ago. Suitable presents were made by me to the Church itself, to its chief priest, and to the poor of the neighbourhood.

The site of our present encampment is just within the southern boundary line of the province of Tigreh. The Governor of Antalo, by name Beelatee Gabria Keedan, holds his office under Prince Kassa.

The adjoining district of Wodgerat is governed by its own chief, named Waldee Yasoos, who was formerly the tributary of Prince Kassa, but has lately transferred his allegiance to Wagshoom Gobazeh. The younger brother of this chief, by name Salawa Baria Georgis, presented himself to General Merewether, C.B., in order to pay his respects both in his own and his elder brother's name a few days ago at this place. He professed every desire to assist our troops in their passage through the country. A rumour has gone abroad that Prince Kassa was accompanying our army with a body of troops of his own in order to punish Waldee Yasoos and bring him back to his allegiance. This had no doubt reached the ears of Waldee Yasoos himself, and probably is the explanation of the alacrity with which he sent his brother to propitiate us. The rumour was so far founded in truth, as Prince Kassa had really meditated such a proceeding, but I had induced him to abandon the idea for the present on account of the embarrassment such a movement on his part might have occasioned to us.

The day after I had encamped at this place I received a visit from Ashooka, the chief of a portion of the Azuba Gallas. The residence of this chief is at Baboo Taiah, only four days distant from Antalo. The town is a large one and stands in a populous district, which is said to yield mules and supplies in abundance. It is only about twelve miles off from our fifth halting-place from this on the way of Ashangee.* The Azuba Gallas are Mahomedans, and are constantly in a state of feud with the surrounding Abyssinians. The opportunity was taken of Ashooka's visit in order to explain to him the objects with which the British army had entered Abyssinia. He was presented with a sword and a dress, and returned the same day to his home full of friendly assurances and promises of assistance in obtaining supplies. I have to-day despatched Captain Moore and Meer Akbar Alee of the Intelligence Department to join Major Grant, C.B., who proceeded a few days ago in advance towards Ashangee, and have instructed them to open friendly communications as far as possible with the Azuba Gallas, occupying the districts near our route. This, it is to be hoped, will pave the way for our entering into similar relationship with the Walla Galla tribes whose country is situated further on.

With reference to the reports received within the last few days from Major Grant, C.B., copies of which are herewith submitted for your information (Appendix A) I would remark that the opening up of the road towards Ashangee,—parts of which are reported to be more difficult than any yet encountered, and almost impracticable for cavalry,—is of more than ordinary importance, from the unsettled character of the country, and the mixed races which occupy this part of the country, and the several chiefs who are at feud with one another; the powerful chief Waldee Yasoos oscillating in allegiance between Kassa and Gobazeh. I expect in the course of a day or two to hear that the road between this and Ashangee has been made passable for laden mules, and the force will then be moved direct to the latter station, a small detachment being left at Antalo pending the arrival of its allotted garrison recently put *en route* from Zoulla.

The return of grain and flour purchases made at this place by the Commissariat officers since the 1st instant, which I have the honour to attach for your information (Appendix B.), shows that a quantity considerably in excess of what was to have been anticipated has been procured. This favourable result has caused so large a drain upon the camp cash-chest, that it becomes necessary to be certain of a further supply of money being within reach before advancing the force. Until the way shall have been opened for our advancing direct to Ashangee, it is better to halt here where provisions are abundant, than to be detained at any intermediate halting-place, where neither grain nor grass is procurable in sufficient quantity.

* Later information has shown the distance between Antalo and Ashangee to be less than was at first supposed.

The latest reliable intelligence from Magdalla is contained in the letters from Mr. Rassam, of which copies are herewith submitted, (Appendix C.) Wagshoom Gobazeh is said to be now at Ainah, which is about twenty miles to the north-east of his former position at Luleebala. He is reported to have lately visited the province of Begemeder and gained there an acession to his forces. I expect soon to hear of his having been joined by M. Munzinger, the Envoy despatched to his camp on the part of our army, as I had the honour of reporting to you in my last despatch. A report has been received from M. Munzinger of his arrival near Ashangee on the 5th instant. He mentions his having everywhere met with civility from the chiefs and people of the districts through which he passed.—I have &c.,

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Lieut. General,
Commander-in-Chief.

To the Right Hon'ble the
Secretary of State for India.

Commander-in-Chief's Office,
Camp near Antalo, the 11th March 1868.

Right Hon'ble Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for Your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch No. 14, dated 8th instant, addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

A precis of the intelligence received of our countrymen in the interior, subsequent to the transmission of the above despatch is appended.—I have &c.

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Lieut. General,
Commander-in-Chief.

P.S.—The reports from the Pioneer Force represent the third march from this place to Attila to be much more difficult than was believed and to require ten or twelve days to make it passable for laden pack animals.

The detachment of Sind Horse which passed over it lost four horses and several baggage animals. Their baggage took nearly two days to make the march.

I have accordingly determined to take another route, which promises to be much less difficult, and shall march with my head-quarters and part of the First Brigade to-morrow morning.

To the Right Hon'ble
Sir W. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.,
Governor of Bombay.

Precis of latest intelligence from interior of Abyssinia.

News has been received of the Europeans in Magdalla up to the 17th February, and of those in the King's camp up to 11th February.

At those dates all were well. Theodorus had reached Dalanta safely with all his cannons and mortars. He has now the valley of the Bichilo to cross. It is said that this valley presents a descent and ascent as difficult as those of the Jedda Valley which he has just crossed, and that he is not likely to reach Magdalla with his guns and mortars before the end of March. The news that a British force is on its march to Magdalla becomes more and more talked of from day to day in the King's camp, and Theodore himself makes no secret of information having reached him of our movements. He still, however, gives no indication of what policy he means to pursue. He continues to treat all the prisoners with less severity than formerly.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 21st March, Noon.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced his intention to bring forward a motion respecting the Irish Church.

In a debate, which ensued on the subject of expatriation, Lord Stanley declared the doctrine was indefensible. The allegiance maintained by England and the United States rendered it moreover impracticable. He had instructed Mr. Thornton, the Minister at Washington, to open negotiations with the American Government.

Mr. Adderley, replying to Mr. Goret, denied the reality of the grievances of Ceylon as represented in the petitions to the House, and defended the composition of the Legislative Council.

The Fenian prisoner Mackay having been convicted of treason has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

The following name appears in this week's Obituary:—Major C. J. Young.

LONDON, 17th March, Afternoon.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester market is quiet and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 9d.
8¼ „ 10s. 6d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 3d.

LONDON, 18th March, Afternoon.

The Cotton Market to-day was very firm. Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India the minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. £185,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £112,000 to Madras,—tenders were received at 1s. 11⅞d.

LONDON. 19th March, Afternoon.

There was a limited demand to-day in the Cotton market.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000
Bills discounted	£17,750,000
Bullion	£21,150,000

LONDON, 20th March, Noon.

Weekly Cotton Reports.

Total Sales at Liverpool		79,000 bales.
„ Surats	„	18,000 „
Total Imports at Liverpool		86,000 „
„ Surats	„	2,000 „
„ Stocks	„	370,000 „
„ Surats	„	19,125 „
„ Afloat	„	290,000 „

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

LONDON, 20th March, Afternoon.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings........... 8s. 9d.
8¼ „ „ .... 10s. 6d.
40s. Twists .... 1s. 2¾d.

LONDON, 21st March.

The Cotton Market to-day is firm and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.
Silver 60 7/8. Consols 93¼.
Oriental Bank Shares £42
Chartered „ „ £17-15
„ Mer. „ „ £29

4½ per cent. Government Securities	87
5 „ „ „	103
5½ „ „ „	108

Exchange on India 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France. } £67,750,000
Total Notes outstanding ..£70,500,000

LONDON, 23rd March, Afternoon.

The Cotton Market to-day is quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8¾d.

The *Ripon* takes from Southampton £175,000 in specie for Bombay.

The *India, Woburn*, and *Rotterdam* have arrived.

BOMBAY.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee:—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Miss Ridge, Mr. and Mrs. Speeks, and Miss Schwabe.

The Post-master gives notice that after the first proximo letters and papers, &c., addressed to Ahmednuggur and Seeroor, should be posted before 8 A.M. for despatch by the morning train to Poona. Letters, when forwarded by the afternoon mail, will be subject to detention at Poona until 7 P.M. of the following day.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the first annual report will be submitted, and the children attending the Fort School will be examined and prizes presented.

Currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,250 have been made over to the Commissioner of Police by police peon No. 157, who found them on Sunday last near Mr. Soundy's shop, Rampart Row. They will be made over to the owner on application to Mr. Souter.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Davies, Commissioner of Customs and Reporter-General, we learn that during the last month 27,139,868 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 69,10,939, were shipped from the port of Bombay to several foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports.

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen delivered a farewell discourse before an immense assemblage of natives last Sunday evening, in the same building in Girgaum Back Road where he preached last Thursday. He urged the doctrines of the Brahmo Somaj with great eloquence and fervour, and made a visible impression upon his hearers.

The following passengers arrived per steamer *Emeu*, Captain Hector, from Hongkong, yesterday:—Mr. W. C. Hannay, Mr. Chenoy, Mr. and Mrs. Stowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Andree, and child, Dr. G. E. Bodle, Mr. Robert Paterson, Mr. J. B. Macaullay, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Price, Mr. Maurice, Mr. H. P. Maurice, and Mr. F. Brooks.

The Surat Municipality.—The Secretary to the Surat Municipality had preferred a charge of criminal breach of trust against three persons, who had taken a contract for the collection of the Municipal tax on ghee. The case came on for trial on the 21st inst., before Mr. A. D. Carey, full power magistrate of Surat. Mr. Pandurung Balibhudra appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the accused persons. Mr. Carey, after hearing the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, which occupied four days, called upon Mr. Nanabhoy to urge the preliminary objection, which he expressed his desire to do at the commencement of the case to the charge, namely, that supposing the facts deposed to were true, they did not constitute an offence of criminal breach of trust. Mr. Pandurung was heard in support of the charge, and Mr. Nanabhai replied. Mr. Carey, after hearing the argument on both sides, which occupied about three hours, dismissed the charge, holding that there was no foundation for a charge under the Penal Code.

Perjury and Cheating.—A case was called on yesterday in the Small Cause Court before J. O'Leary, Esq., in which Meyakhan Sumserkhan Joomull was the plaintiff, and Ismael Kutchra and two others were defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 608-10, being the amount alleged to be due on a promissory note executed by the defendants to the plaintiff. Mr. Judge appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pestonjee for the defendants. Mr. Pestonjee, for the defence, admitted the execution of the note, but contended that his clients did not know the plaintiff on the record, but had had dealings with a man, named Mahomed Ibrahim, who, it appeared, was the agent of the plaintiff. Defendants, on several occasions, got money from Mahomed, and in the present case also they received the amount from him. The only question for the Court now to decide was as to payment, and Mr. Pestonjee was in a position to prove that the amount was paid to Mahomed Ibrahim. Mr. Pestonjee further contended that the note in question was attested after the defendants had executed it and received the money. Mr. Judge, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that the defendants were well acquainted with his client, and that they received the money from him, and not from Mahomed Ibrahim. His Honor, after hearing the case on both sides, entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with an order that the money should be lodged in Court and kept there for a month, to enable the defendants to take criminal proceedings against the plaintiff and Mahomed Ibrahim.

In the course of the day Mr. Pestonjee appeared in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of the defendants, and obtained a summons against the parties named above on a charge of perjury and cheating.

FEMALE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS AT BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

We have received a copy of the following letter:—

INDIA OFFICE, 21st February.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 16th ult., forwarding a Memorial, signed by yourself and other native inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay now resident in England, and to your further letter of the 5th instant, respecting the establishment of Female Normal Training Schools at Bombay and Ahmedabad, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you, that a grant of Rs. 15,520 per mensem, for five years, towards this object, has been sanctioned by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State, on the understanding that an equal amount be provided by the native community. I am to add that no intelligence has yet reached this office of any inability on the part of the inhabitants of Bombay and Ahmedabad to contribute a subscription equivalent to the Government grant.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

The Necessity for a Government Inspector.

The Coroner's inquest, into the cause of the death of Govind Rowji, who was killed in the boiler explosion at Carnac Bunder, was resumed yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, when the following witnesses were examined:—

Mr. John McKinlay deposed:—I am a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery in H. M.'s Dockyard, and General Surveyor to this port. I have examined the boiler that is said to have exploded at the Carnac Iron Works. I found that it was a boiler of the Cornish construction about twelve feet five inches long and three feet eight inches diameter outside, and the centre shell was composed of iron plates barely three-eighths of an inch thick, with a steam-chest two feet two inches diameter and the same height, and of about the same substance of plate. It was also fitted with an internal flue of plate iron of three-eighths of an inch thick, of an elliptic form—the flat sides being at top and bottom or vertical with its length. I find that this flue was collapsed, and part of it had been resting on the ash pit, and the bottom of the ash pit had been slightly raised up I also examined the safety-valve box and the valve and lever which worked on the lever principle. I have calculated the pressure on this, and have found that it gave about 40 lbs. on the square inch. I also minutely examined the material of which the flue was made. I produce a sample. The iron is what is generaly termed, common marine, and I am of opinion that is not at all adapted to the work it has been put to. I think that Lowmoor, Bowring, or good Yorkshire iron should have been substituted for this. The flue of this valve is, as I have stated, of an elliptic make, which form should never be put in a boiler to be worked with high pressed steam unless properly stayed with stays or Galloway's patent stay tubes. I have seen lately several of this shape of flues working in Manchester, but never left without stays. I also found the boiler single rivetted in all its parts. If strength is sought for, the boiler should be double rivetted. After mature consideration I think that in the case of this boiler the flue is defective in form, and the constant pressure is always adding to its weakness. The materials are of a common description, and I am of opinion that the collapse has been occasioned by accumulated pressure, the engine having been stopped some time before the explosion: and if in this event the steam had not got away fast enough to prevent accident.

The Coroner—Do you think this explosion had resulted from carelessness?

Witness—I should be sorry to say so. There is no accounting for these things at times. It may have been caused by an oversight on the part of the man who looked after it, but I can't say.

The Coroner—But it does not, to your mind, show any culpable negligence on the part of the engineer.

Witness—No, not if he paid proper attention by opening his doors and damping the fires and blowing a portion of the steam off as is usually done in slowing an engine.

The Coroner—Up to what pressure would you have considered it safe to work this boiler?

The witness—Well, that is a question I can hardly answer. Messrs. Fraser and Millar tell us they had been working the boiler up to 35 lbs., and if there had not been an accumulation of pressure, I am of opinion there might not have been any accident. Of course when there was such an accumulation it must break out somewhere. (Question repeated.) I should not have wrought it above 25 lbs. had I known what we now know—the shape of the valve and the quality of the metal, the latter of which of course Messrs. Fraser and Millar were not aware of.

The Coroner—Ah, but suppose you had had it under your charge?

Witness—Then I would have wrought with 25 lbs., and would have thought myself working on a safe principle to have had a second valve which could not have been tampered with. (Examination continued.) I also think all these high pressure safety-valves should be fitted with two safety-valves, one of which should be fitted as a Government lock-up valve.

The Coroner—Now, Mr. McKinlay, you are aware there are a great many boilers in Bombay, and in order that this inquiry into the death of this poor man may prove beneficial in its results, and in order that we may arrive at some measure for protecting the public and preventing any more accidents or more deaths—don't you think there is any necessity from the state of boilers generally in Bombay that they should be placed under Government inspection?

Witness—I am decidedly of that opinion; it has been necessary for years:—there is an imperative necessity for the appointment of a Government official to inspect all boilers throughout the city frequently and periodically. They should be inspected at least once a week, monthly at any rate. There is a Government inspector appointed in each large manufacturing city in England, and at Manchester there is the boiler association, which offers a further check. There are a great number of boilers at present in the island of Bombay that have been in use for some years, and I fear that if something is not done many more accidents will occur. In most of the boilers imported into Bombay there is no guarantee as to the strength of the boiler. In the large firms like Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, and other eminent boiler-makers, a guarantee is given or a stamp is a ffixed to the boiler, stating the pressure it has been proved to. This is always done in the Government Dockyards at home and out here too. I am quite of opinion that the cause of this explosion was not from insufficiency of water.

Mr. Archibald Thomson said—I am Superintending Engineer of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company. I have examined the boiler at the works of Messrs. Fraser and Millar some days after the explosion, and I am of opinion that that was principally owing to the weak form of the internal flue. The iron that the flue is made of is not the description of iron that is generally used by good boiler-makers. That form of flue should have been stayed and double seams of rivets should have been used instead of a single one. I can't discern anything wrong about the safety valve or lever. I think there was a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler at the time of explosion. I do not think that the explosion was caused by negligence on the part of the engineer. I think the boiler was quite capable of standing 25 lbs. pressure with safety. The flue has, in my opinion, been getting weaker and weaker since it was first used. I do not think that if this boiler had been inspected by a Government inspector he would have allowed it to have been worked at 35 lbs. pressure.

The Coroner—Do you consider it would be desirable to have a Government inspector appointed for boilers?

Witness—Yes, I consider that an imperative necessity of great importance, and have stated that before in the Ice Factory case.

The Coroner—And I wrote to Government on the matter, and they ordered the Commissioner of Police to report on it, and I don't suppose he knows anything more about boilers than I do.

Mr. McKinlay—I may mention that he sent an officer of police to ask me about various boilers about the Dock, but of course I could give no information.

The Coroner—No doubt he had taken action with regard to this; but it appears to me the practical way to deal with this question is to cause a practical engineer to report, because it is impossible for me to know about boilers.

Witness—It is a serious matter, and in my opinion must be taken into very serious consideration. There is a greater necessity for Government inspection in this country than in England, as in India we have much more careless firemen. I cannot say from an examination of the boiler whether at the time of the explosion the doors were open and the fires damped, and it would be very difficult to say that the explosion would not have taken place if these precautions had been taken. I should imagine, if the safety valve was blowing off steam that the fires were not sufficiently damped.

Alexander Wilson was next called, but he said he was not an engineer but a moulder, and therefore could not give evidence in the case. The Coroner explained that he had called this witness on a letter from the father of the child that was killed at the explosion, and as it seemed he had been some time employed at the works he gave the following evidence as to the general working:—I am at present in charge of the Viegas Slip Company. I was lately in the employ of Messrs. Fraser and Millar at the Carnac Iron Works. I was employed by these gentlemen as foreman moulder, and left their employ on the 15th March, three days before the boiler explosion. I was engaged at these workshops for six months, and during the time I was there I consider that Messrs. Fraser and Millar exhibited care in the working of this boiler. The working of the boiler was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fraser. There was a native employed as fireman. I believe this man was competent to take charge of the boiler under European direction. I have examined the quality of the iron of which the boiler plates were composed. I think it is of very ordinary quality. I don't think this quality of iron adapted for boiler plates. There was a steam guage on this pipe before I left. On one occasion, about three and a half months ago, as far as I can recollect, I saw a pressure exceeding 35 lbs. on the square inch—amounting to 37 lbs. as shown by the indicator. This resulted from the neglect of the native fireman who was immediately discharged by Mr. Fraser.

In reply to questions by jurors this witness further explained that the native firemen, though they did not understand all the numbers on the guage, could know a mark pointed out to them and understood from experience when the steam blew off. He never knew of a Frenchman at any time blowing off steam from this boiler without a sufficiency of water.

The Coroner—having ascertained from Mr. Mills that this was all the evidence—said that the fireman who had been in charge of the boiler at the time of the explosion, and for whose evidence the inquest had been adjourned, was still seriously ill, so that he could not be present. It would have been exceedingly satisfactory to him (the Coroner), and he was sure to the jury also if they had got the evidence of that man. He would first read over all the evidence in the inquest, and if they were not satisfied that that was sufficient to enable them to arrive at a verdict, then he would adjourn this inquest and go and examine the man himself. He thought that his evidence would be important, because as yet the jury had no evidence before them as to the state of the boiler before the explosion, and whether the fireman had attended to all the standing orders to be observed on stopping the engines, as these had been explained by Mr. Fraser. The Coroner then read the evidence till he came to the passage in the second day's evidence by Mr. Fraser, in which he explained the standing orders, but stated that he could not say if the fireman complied with them before the explosion. He remarked, on reading this, that he would yet require to put the jury to the necessity of coming again to the inquest, for it was very important that they should know whether these precautions were adopted or not. It was always desirable in these cases to attach the blame to the proper party if there was any blame to be attached to any one; and he would put them as well as himself to the inconvenience of another adjournment. This might be indesirable to some of them, but it was necessary for their public duty that they should put themselves to that trouble. He then asked Mr. Mills whether it was likely the fireman would recover, as if not he might go himself as a Justice of the Peace and take down his statement.

Mr. Mills replied that it was not expected the man would recover.

The Coroner then read the rest of the evidence remarking on Mr. Mckinlay's statement as to the desirability for each boiler getting a safety valve under a Government inspector, that this was a point he would bring under the attention of Government.

A Juror—It is very requisite.

The Coroner—Yes, I think it is a most important suggestion.

It was then, on the suggestion of the Coroner, agreed to adjourn the inquest till next (this) morning when the jury would meet in the house of the fireman at Boree Bunder, and his statement would be heard and the inquest concluded.

IMPORTANT CASE REGARDING A RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUST.

A case with regard to a religious and charitable trust, and which has much engaged the High Court of late, has just been decided by Sir Joseph Arnould. It was brought by Premchund Roychund and Toolseydass Ramdass against the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, merchant. The plaintiffs, as trustees of a religous and charitable trust, sought to establish their claim to certain immoveable property sold in execution at the suit of the defendant,—the circumstances, as set forth in the plaint, being as follow:—A wealthy Hindoo lady, Bai Javervou, widow of Motichund Ragoonath, by her last will and testament, dated 28th March 1844, bequeathed her whole estate to Candass Narrondass and his brother (since deceased) Nurseylall Narrondass, the will containing a direction to legatees, of which the following was a translation:—"After my death an enclosure, that is, a place, where 2,000 men can be feasted is to be made in the name of my husband, in order that his name may be perpetuated. That estate is not to be sold, nor shall any one be competent to sell it, and such income is to be derived from the said enclosed place as may cover its annual expenses." The testatrix died in 1844, and Nurseylall Narrondass then proceeded to get in the estate and effects of the deceased, and on his death, before carrying out the directions set forth, Candass Narrondass took possession of the whole estate. In order to carry out the direction, the latter, in June 1857, purchased from Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, a landed estate in Kalbadavee Road, called Telwady. In December 1863, in order further to carry out the charitable or religious establishment directed in Javervou's will, and also other religious and charitable objects, he executed a Goozeratti paper in the nature of a deed of trust, whereby he conveyed the estate of Telwady to the plaintiffs, upon trust out of certain monies in that deed assigned to the plaintiffs to build upon the estate a temple for Hindoo worship dedicated to Nara Narayen, together with a chawl and other accessory buildings, and to apply the income thereof to the repair of the said temple and other incidental expenses. From the date of the deed of trust the rents of the estate were regularly credited to the account of the said charitable trust, which was then opened by Candass Narrondass in the books of his firm in the names of the plaintiffs as such trustees. On the 11th November, before signing the Goozerati paper, Candass Narrondass set apart for the purpose of the trusts therein-mentioned, including the religious foundation of "Telwady," the sum of Rs. 1,75,000, and deposited that in the Commercial Bank (afterwards the Commercial Bank Incorporation of India and the East) in the name of the plaintiffs as a fixed deposit for three years, at the end of which they were to draw it and expend the principal and interest in carrying out the religious and charitable trusts, particularly the "Telwady" foundation. The three years expired on the 11th of November 1866, but the Bank having stopped payment since May 1866 no portion of the funds had been paid to the plaintiffs, so that they had been unable to commence the building of the temple. On the 1st October 1866 the defendant's Bank, who had already obtained a decree against Candass Narrondass, attached the Telwady estate under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and notwithstanding that the plaintiffs, by their solicitors, informed them of the existence of the Goozerati trust deed, and of the trust therein relating to the estate, and offered inspection thereof, the Bank would not inspect the deed or recognise the trust, but proceeded to cause the sale of the estate by the Sheriff, who on 22nd November 1866 sold it for Rs. 56,000 to the last-named defendant, who now claimed the estate as absolute owner thereof. The plaintiffs, as trustees, (concluded the plaint,) have now exchanged the deposit receipt with Dhurumsey Poonja for 180 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), and are now desirous of selling a portion of these shares and commencing the building of the temple on the Telwady estate with the proceeds thereof, but they are unable to do so until their right, as such trustees, to that estate is declared, and they now sue, under section 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish their title as such trustees to the estate of Telwady, and pray that they may be declared as against the defendants, to be absolutely entitled thereto.

The statement for the defence of Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy admitted the appointment of the plaintiffs, but stated the following circumstances:—That Candass Narrondass purchased for his own use the premises sold under the decree to the defendant, and enjoyed the same and the rents thereof as his own absolute property until 1864, when he sold them to Premchund Roychund for Rs. 1,25,000, and the deeds were handed to his solicitor, Mr. W. H. Crawford, for the purpose of a deed of conveyance, and that this plaintiff then enjoyed the property absolutely as his own until 1866; having pulled down and removed some huts and buildings, laid the foundation of a large house thereon, and made preparations for the erection of very costly buildings for his own use. In the year 1866, however, he became insolvent, and prevailed on Candass Narrondass to allow him to give back the estate, and the latter accordingly released him from his liability, and the deeds were accordingly returned by his solicitor to Candass, who took possession of the premises as his own property till the decree at suit of the Bank—Premchund having removed a large quantity of stones, which he had placed on the premises for his purposed buildings. These facts, the defendant submitted, were wholly inconsistent with the allegations in the plaint, particularly as to a conveyance of the premises to trustees in 1863, that if there was then any conveyance it could not have been *bona fide*, and that being wholly voluntary it became void by the subsequent sale to Premchund. The trustees, named in the conveyance in trust, never, he held, took possession of the estate thereunder, but Candass, and them, always treated the same as his sole property till the sale to Premchund,—the accounts, as to the rents, were not *bona fide* kept, but were entered up after Candass took back the premises from Premchund—with a view to make it appear contrary to the truth, that they were dealt with always from 1863 as subject to the alleged trust deed;—that they still remained in the Collector's books in the name of Candass, and were in his possession, not that of the trustees; and defendant therefore prayed that if necessary the alleged conveyance might be declared fraudulent and void, and that the defendant might be declared absolutely entitled to the estate.

The defence for the Bank was, that at the commencement of the suit it was in liquidation under the English Companies Act 1862 subject to the supervision of the High Court of Chancery in England, and that no leave had been obtained from that Court to institute the present suit against the Bank. In case the Court should nevertheless admit the plaintiffs' right to bring the suit against the Bank, they claimed that the plaint might be dismissed with costs, as the Bank had been unnessarily made a defendant,—being voluntarily wound up under the supervision of the Court.

The reply on behalf of the plaintiffs to the allegations in these defences was to this effect:—That the trust deed of December 1863 really was *bona fide*, and that the execution by Candass was not denied. About a month previous to the execution of the said trust deed, Candass informed Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, at present manager of the Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company, one of the attesting witnesses, who was very intimate with him, of his intentions to place the Telwady property and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in trust with the plaintiffs to carry out certain charitable trusts, and requested him to prepare a draft of the deed, which he accordingly did, and the deed was engrossed and executed. Besides, Bomanjee had spoken to all his friends about the trust, this was a fact well-known to the caste at that time, and Candass had told is to Mr. De Quadros, then manager of the Commercial Bank, when he got Rs. 1,75,000 from the principal and interest of Rs. 2,00,000, in name of the plaintiffs to be applied to charitable purposes. The Telwady property was purchased from Mr. Munguldass for the purpose of the original deed, and though Candass got several offers he refused them, on account of this intention which he told to one and all of the offerers. It was not true that the plaintiffs never entered into possession of the trust premises, on the contrary the money in the Bank was transferred to their names; and it was only because Premchund was then so very deeply engaged in business as not to be able to attend to the trust, and Candass lived at a distance, that an account was opened in the books of Motichund Ragoonath, under which name Candass carried on trade in the names of the trustees—the trustees incurring all the risk of the proper application in terms of the trust. A tank was built at Damaun too, the Brahmins were feasted at Vuzrabai for praying and doing the religious ceremonies as directed by the deed, and for offering a dish every day to the Nurbedeshwar goddess and performing her worship, and a Brahmin was employed for performing worship at the temple of Nurbedeshwar, and another was employed to read Parans as directed by the trust deed. Plaintiffs held that after 1863 Candass credited the monies of the property to the trustees; and the sale to Premchund Roychund was thus referred to:—The fact was that Premchund thinking the Telwady property was not large enough for the purposes of the deed, thought it necessary to purchase, and was actually looking out for another place close by, large enough for these purposes, and with this view he kept the property to his own use, intending to pay Rs. 1,25,000 for it, to be applied in purchasing the other property. Having thus made up his mind he pulled down the buildings that were then standing, and commenced laying the foundation of a large house thereon, and also handed over the deeds to his solicitor to prepare the necessary conveyance from the trustees to himself. All this was done without the knowledge or consent of his co-trustee, Toolseydass Ramdass, and if he had refused to execute the conveyance as trustee, Premchund would have given up the property and building altogether. When Premchund saw, however, that he was getting into difficulties and not be able to pay Rs. 1,25,000 for the property, he gave it up, and got the deeds back from his solicitor. This was done before Premchund's failure and before the allotment of the Bank of Hindustan; and he never received any rents or profits of the property during the time he commenced building the foundation, or had the property in his possession. Before he took any steps to build, he had opened the matter to Candass, but the latter gave him to understand that he had given the property to Premchund and Toolseydass's charge, and had no longer anything to do with it. Therefore, there was nothing to raise the slightest suspicion that a sale had taken place between Candass and Premchund; and it was further mentioned that in September 1866 the property was attached in a suit of the Bank of India against Premchund as being his own property, but the attachment was withdrawn by the Bank, when they found that it was a trust property, and not Premchund's own property.

The case has been frequently before the Courts since January last, and has involved about a dozen hearings. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Dunbar for the Bank, and Mr. Pigot for the other defendant, and a lengthy proof was heard.

His Lordship then gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, and in doing so said the question in this case was simple, viz., did this property, on the 6th October 1866, belong to Candass Narrondass or to Premchund Roychund and Toolseydass Ramdass? The suit was brought under section 256 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the plaintiffs claimed to have their right as trustees declared. As to the first issue, namely, whether this Court had jurisdiction as against the Bank of Hindustan?—he followed the ruling of Sir Charles Sargent, who allowed the plaint to be filed and refused to set aside the issue. As to the second, namely, whether the Bank should be dismissed out of the suit with costs?—he decided against them with costs, because the Bank were the original wrong-doers in seizing the property. He had no doubt as to the execution of the deed on 16th December 1866 as alleged, and thought that undoubtedly these words were clearly operative to convey the property in trust to the trustees—the parties being Hindoos, and the deed a Hindoo one. It had been contended that some of the objects were not within the meaning of charity; but all he had to consider was, whether between Hindoos this writing was capable of being enforced against this grantor by the trustees in a native court. There was nothing in the deed which had been shown to him not to be capable of being carried out by Hindoo Law, though some of its provisions would not be upheld by English construction for charities, and the case as regards wills was different, the custom of wills having been unknown till introduced by the English. He therefore held this deed valid, though some of its trusts might not be supported by English Courts of Equity. Further, this property had been proved to be bought ten years ago by Candass to be devoted to charitable purposes—it seemed therefore that his purpose was carried out by the Guzerati trust deed. The next question was, what had been done under that deed? The books showed the entries. The first of these produced were copies, but the originals were produced in a few hours, so that it was physically impossible to fabricate them, and he declined to believe anything so monstrous as to say that the original books were forged or not authentic. He believed they showed firstly, that directly after the execution the proceeds of this property were entered at first under blank headings. This was probable, because the parties went on a pilgrimage directly after the excution; he could not see why any imputation whatever could be cast upon them; and he believed all those entries were genuine. Then as to the subsequent dealings. He thought that Premchund Roychund had misconducted himself as a trustee. A report was made by Mancharam that the land was too small for the purpose of the trust, consequently Premchund Roychund proposed to take this land and build a house for himself on it and to give Rs. 1,25,000, for land in substitute—this amount being necessary owing to the rise on the price of land. He saw no reason whatever to suppose that Candass was to get any portion of this. Premchund Roychund ought to have, as trustee, got the substituted land before he dealt with this property. Premchund had said he instructed Mr. Crawford to prepare a conveyance from the trustees to himself, but that was denied. Merwanjee had been extremely inaccurate in the whole of his evidence—he would remember nothing exactly. He said he received instructions to prepare the deed of conveyance at a date from Candass to Premchund, but he admitted that the note of instructions should have been annexed to the title-deeds, but he did not do so, but treated it as a simple note. Merwanjee seemed to give his evidence with perhaps not an unnatural feeling of soreness, seeing that the case had been taken out of his hands; and apart from this his evidence was very undecisive and inconclusive. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta said that Premchund Roychund had bought it, but he did not say from whom; but the Court could not from his evidence infer that there was any intention that Premchund should take the conveyance from Candass. It only amounted to this, that Candass complained that Premchuud set too small a value on the property and that was quite consistent, for the sum mentioned was too small for buying a substitute piece of land at the then high prices. The broker had spoken of a time about four years ago, but it was impossible to arrive at any conclusion on such vague evidence. He thought the purpose of the trust deed was never abandoned. As to the Rs. 1,75,000, the money was actually deposited with the Commercial Bank before the trust deed, and remained there till the failure of the Bank. Premchund Roychund heard of Dhurrunsey's scheme of buying the shares of the old Elphinstone with Commercial receipts, and joined in his speculation and bought 180 old shares for deposit receipt of Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 5,000 interest. After this he most improperly as a trustee left those shares, without any transfer, in the hands of Dhurrunsey, whose son said that he was fully solvent, and if so the money would be recovered for the trust. But in all the evidence the Court could see no reason but to believe that the deed was executed on the date it bore, and that, although there had been improper conduct on the part of the trustees, that would not invalidate the deed. The defendant had, however, been misled as to the title to the property by the conduct of the trustees, and, therefore, though he gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, he thought the plaintiffs had been to blame in the proceedings.

Mr. McCulloch craved expenses, as there had been no proof that all the transactions throughout were not *bona fide*. Candass at the time was one of the wealthiest man of Bombay, without liabilities and worth some forty lakhs, and it was difficult to imagine any motive he could have to enter into a conspiracy with Premchund. Then Premchund had told that it was owing to caste scruples he had not interfered, and he had made no secret of his intentions with regard to the property, but they were known to the caste and several persons. He, therefore, submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to costs.

Mr. Pigot craved that his client should not be found liable for other than his own costs, as the conduct of Premchund Toolseydass in not looking more after the trust had been very blameworthy. Perhaps, from the evidence in the long hearing, His Lordship was convinced that the property had not belonged to Premchund, but it had been the talk of the town that he had become owner of it, and at the time there was sufficient grounds for the supposition that led his client to buy the property.

His Lordship remarked that this was the point to attend to. Looking to the conduct of the plaintiffs and its effects on the mind of the defendant Ahmedbhoy, there were grounds for the supposition of the latter. Still there were no good grounds in law, and so he thought each party should pay his own costs.

Mr. Dunbar submitted that the Bank had been brought unnecessarily into Court—for the plaintiffs could have got all they wanted without bringing the Bank into Court—his clients ought to get expenses.

The Judge—You were only the original wrong-doers; that's all. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dunbar—There is not a single allegation that the plaintiffs have suffered from anything we have done:—and your Lordship has made no decree against us.

The Judge—Oh, I have made a decree against you in that part in which I establish the title of the plaintiffs as trustees,—because directly that is established it is clear you were wrong-doers.

Mr. Dunbar replied that as it was held the trustees had been guilty of gross misconduct then they should have to bear the costs. They had filed a plaint asking to be declared owners of the property, but they never mentioned the seizure by the Bank or alleged anything against his clients. There was therefore nothing against the Bank and they had filed a statement saying they had no interest in the matter:—and that being the case there was no necessity for them in Court.

The Judge—Why they should not have gone further, I don't know.

Mr. McCulloch—It is libelled further, my Lord.

Mr. Dunbar concluded that the plaintiffs had admitted a technical wrong, but not a moral wrong. He did not know that His Lordship could make much distinction: and as it was the trustees who did the wrong and had brought his clients into Court and kept them there for many days without any reason, he craved costs.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the Bank had done a wrong, and yet they craved expenses for being brought into Court to confess their faults.

His Lordship found each party liable for his own costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION TO YOUNG BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The interest you have evinced in the subject of the lectures delivered to Young Bombay by the Apostle of the Brahmo Somaj, Baboo Keshub Chundra Sen, induces me to commit to your care the following suggestion to them.

The eloquent Baboo yesterday evening preached a sermon before the Prarthana Somaj, which was the last of his public utterances in Bombay, and the most earnest and eloquent and affecting of them all. Towards the close he addressed a feeling exhortation to his hearers, and begged one favour of them—their hearts for the deep and abiding truth he had laid before them. Of course the granting of this favour must be left to each man's conscience, and I have nothing to say about it in this place. But I beg to make one suggestion to my brethren of Young Bombay which they can easily carry out. They have crowded to hear him at all times and places, and hung upon his utterances even more eagerly than the bees do on honey, and have shown their appreciation and admiration for him in various other ways: ought they not to do something to mark this sentiment? Observe, the Baboo will take no material reward for his labours, nor have any expense incurred on his personal account. He is a Missionary of those self-abnegating Brahmo Missionaries, of whom he spoke yesterday in his account of the whole movement. What then is to be done? Here is my suggestion.

Our Bengali brother is the leader of the progressive party of the Bengal Brahmos who have founded the Brahmo Somaj of India, and who are going to erect their first church. I therefore propose that our young men should contribute their mites to the fund which has been raised for the purpose. If those of us, then, who have admiringly gathered round Baboo Keshub Chundra Sen so often, would but give a rupee each, an appreciable sum might be formed, which would be valued because the progressive Brahmos are neither millionaires nor counted by the million, because it would be a memento of our sympathy, and lastly, because it would be offered unsolicited, for not the most distant reference has ever been made by the Baboo, now among us, to the matter directly or indirectly. Nor would there be any difficulty in carrying out this suggestion if it is approved of; for intending subscribers have only to send their gifts with their names to Mr. Wasudeo Babaji Nowrengay, bookseller, of Kalbadavee road, or to the managers of any of the native papers, *Hindoo Reformer, Native Opinion*, or the *Indu-Prakash*. Any of these gentlemen, I have no doubt, would be only too happy to take the trouble of receiving and forwarding the money sent to them, and all mistakes may be obviated by the publication of the list of subscribers in the public journals.

Such, Sir, is my proposal. I need not take up any more of your space to dwell on its propriety. It must speak for itself.

ONE OF THEM.

Kandawaddy, 30th March.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 25th March.

You are aware, I suppose, of the closing last month of the business of the Sind Seed-crushing Company, which the shareholders thought it best to do, in consequence of their losses and the difficulty experienced in working the mills. But it must be gratifying to them to know that they will not be the losers, it was at first expected they would be, as the mills are now utilized to grind corn for the use of the Abyssinian Expedition. Messrs Noonan & Company, who have undertaken other extensive contracts, undertook the contract also for the supply of flour to the Commissariat Department, in doing which, of course, they were guided by the rates ruling in the market; but owners of the mills in town feeling that the firm was entirely dependent upon them for its supplies, and knowing that the contract would have to be fulfilled at any cost, took advantage of the opportunity and decided amongst themselves to increase their rates, to the great disappointment of the contractors. They were, however, beautifully sold in their expectations, for the plan of converting the oil mills into flour mills was hit upon, the experiment was tried, and proved a perfect success,—thus frustrating the plans of the wily natives. The flour now turned out is of a superior quality to any yet produced in Sind, and the quantity averages from 250 to 300 maunds daily—more than all the mills in the place could grind in a week; and while I congratulate the contractors on their good luck, I cannot but think that the native millers have only met with their deserts, having lost through avarice what would have been a good business for them. Whatever others may think of the system of free trade, I do not think I shall be the first who has said that it was one of the most foolish things the late General Jacob ever did in introducing it here. The natives of the province cannot appreciate such a privilege, and rather abuse it than otherwise: a civility extended to one at once impresses him with the belief that he is feared, and the nature of the ignorant and grasping Bunnia is such that he would rather see you starve than reduce his price one *sou*. So much for free trade in Scinde.

There was a mutiny in the Sudder Jail on Saturday last, which resulted in the severe ill-treatment of the acting jailor—Woodward—who has only recently been transferred from the Hydrabad jail. The *cause* would seem to be the strict enforcement by him of prison rules, which up to lately would appear to have been very leniently applied, if not much neglected. In all jails, more or less, the system of *moolakhatee* is clandestinely carried on through the assistance of the jail servants; and outsiders, by the same means, can invariably supply their convict friends with tobacco, opium, sweetmeats, and other luxuries which are denied them by the Sircar. Mr. Woodward suspected that this practice prevailed in this jail, and contrived means of putting a stop to it. The jail birds feeling this to be a piece of *zoolum*, conspired to resent it, and the course they resorted to evidences that they fully calculated upon success. About the time when the prisoners take their first meal, Mr. Woodward went into the jail on his round of inspection—the deputy jailor was on some pretext or another taken to the factory, where he no sooner went than he was locked in it. The convicts, taking advantage of the chance, at once attacked the jailor, pelted him with the earthen pots in which they are served with their food, and would, in all probability, have murdered him but for timely assistance. What, I should like to know, were the sentrys doing on the bastions, not very far from the scene of the assault, that they did not pop off a couple of the villians, which I think they would have been perfectly justified in doing, and which, I am sure if done, would have dispersed the mob with less injuries to the jailor than he suffered, besides having the effect of instilling sme dread among them. The matter, however, will be closely gone into as soon as the jailor is able to move about, and Dr. Hopkins, the Superintendent, will, I am certain, teach the offenders a lesson, by way of correction, which will result in better prison discipline for years to come.

The Zoroastrians, as mentioned in my last, entertained the public in the Bijou theatre of the 82nd, and though the novelty attracted good houses on both nights, I do not think I can say much more for the amateurs than that they simply learnt their parts well. The song of the "Bengallee Baboo," between the pieces, was, I can handly say sung, the peculiarity about it being that it had no fixed time, and reminded one much of the recitation heard in second class native schools. The house, however, was in roars of laughter, not that the song itself excited it, but as Swift says—

Men laugh at one another's cost.

In the present instance the laugh was all at the singer. But I do not wish to discourage our young Thespians, and would only advise them to have more training before they again appear on the boards.

The *Dilbhur* with troops arrived here on Friday last, having done the voyage from Gravesend in 131 days. The drafts, consisting of 400 men, 35 women, and 27 children, are all healthy, and enjoyed the passage; and with the exception of the death of a soldier of the 1/5 Foot from drowning, and another of the Royal Artillery from natural causes, there was no other loss of life. The officer commanding at Hydrabad will see to the necessary arrangements for the conveyance up river of this batch by an early date. The officers with it are Lieut. Col. Wells (in command), Captains Mackinlay and Sullivan, and Lieutenants Mayne, Hutton, Hayes and Kemeys-Jynte and Assistant Surgeon Purcell. A portion of the details will leave this by to-morrow night's train for Kotree *en route* to Mooltan under the command of Captain Sullivan of the 109th.

The Aden troops is in orders to embark to-day for Aden under the command of Lieutenant Myers of the Sind Horse. It arrived here from Jacobabad, where it was organized by Sir Henry Green under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, and at the suggestion of General Merewether, now with the Abyssinian field force. A batch of muleteers from the Punjab, together with some camel-men engaged by the Assistant Commissary General, Sind Division, are also under orders to embark to-morrow for Annesley Bay. The party of camel-drivers, consisting of some 500 men, which arrived in charge of a young officer of the Bengal Staff Corps (Lieutenant Babbington), is still here awaiting embarkation to Abyssinia. The men are under canvas in the vicinity of the gardens.

I was right, you see, in saying some time ago that the Banks were doing literally nothing. The "Chartered," which commanded the best business in Kurrachee before the establishment of the Oriental Agency here, is about to close, and no greater sign can be required of the times. The new Bank of Bombay is going to either purchase or rent the magnificent building of the Chartered from July or August next.

Mr. Ross, who met with an accident at Jerruck, is, I am glad to say, doing well. Unfavourable accounts have been received of Mr. Warren, who was accidentally shot the other day, who continues in a precarious state. Every day of our lives we read of accidents occurring from the careless use of fire-arms, and yet it is strange that people will not try to be more careful with them than they are.

The weather is daily waxing warmer, and as the heat continues increasing, I fear sickness will increase with it. Measles, which prevailed to a great extent lately, is gradually disappearing, but diarrhœa and fever are still prevalent,

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Overland Mail.*)

MR. TREVELYAN has postponed his resolutions on the purchase system in the army, which stood first on the paper, for Tuesday next (March 10), in order to give precedence to Mr. Maguire's motion on the state of Ireland.

Mr. Trevelyan has given notice of an amendment to Mr. Fawcett's motion respecting the holding of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service in the Indian presidency towns. The motion as amended reads as follows:—"That this House, whilst cordially approving of the system of open competition as regards the appointment of untried young men to the East India Civil Service, is of opinion that natives of India who have proved their superior fitness for vacant situations in the Civil Service should be appointed to them without undergoing a competing examination." The motion now stands for discussion on March 31.

THE ABYSSINIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Home News, March* 6.)

A VOLUMINOUS Blue-book containing the correspondence respecting Abyssinia has been published. The book occupies 740 pages of printed matter, and contains copies of no fewer than 845 despatches and documents of various kinds. The correspondence relates to affairs of Abyssinia between the years 1846 and 1868. The last despatch of the series is one dated February 16, written by Colonel Stanton to Lord Stanley, in reply to a despatch from the foreign minister, instructing him to make representations to the Viceroy of Egypt on the subject of the inconvenience and embarrassment which the presence of the Egyptian forces was likely to create for the expeditionary army. The Viceroy, it appears, promised to send orders immediately to Massowah to withdraw one battalion from the garrison.

Among the papers is the following despatch form Lord Stanley to King Theodore:—

Foreign-office, Sept. 9, 1867.—To his Majesty Theodore, King of Abyssinia.—Many months have now elapsed since the Queen, my sovereign, on the 4th October 1866, and her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by command of her Majesty, on the 16th of April of this year, appealed to your Majesty in order to obtain the release from the captivity in which they have for a long period been most unjustifiably held, of officers sent to your court on public matters, and of other individuals who have come under your control. But your Majesty has disregarded these successive appeals, has made light of the remonstrances and representations of the Queen, and has rejected the friendly overtures which have so repeatedly been made to you by her Majesty's command. It is impossible for the Queen, any longer to endure such conduct on the part of your Majesty, and her Majesty has, therefore, given orders that a military force, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., should without delay enter your dominions, and obtain from you by force a concession which you have hitherto withheld from friendly representation. For the result of this measure, whatever may be the consequences of it to your throne and to your country, your Majesty can alone be held responsible throughout the civilised world; and although the Queen would fain hope that, even in this, the last hour, your Majesty may be induced to listen to words of peace, and avert, by full and immediate concessions, the attacks which in a short space of time will be directed against you, I am commanded by the Queen to warn your Majesty that the course of action which I now make known to you is irrevocably determined on, and that the only means of preserving your country from war, and your own power from overthrow, will be found in the delivery to the Commander of the British invading army of all the European prisoners in your keeping; and it is the earnest desire of the Queen that this last opportunity which her Majesty offers to you may be taken advantage of by your Majesty, and that peace may be so preserved between England and Abyssinia. Having thus fulfilled the command of the Queen, my Sovereign, I bid your Majesty heartily farewell.—Your sincere friend, (Signed) STANLEY.

SHOCKING MURDER AT TODMORDEN.

(*Overland Mail.*)

A MOST atrocious murder was committed at Todmorden on Monday night, March 2. It seems that for some time past a weaver of checks, named Miles Wetherall, had been paying his addresses to a servant-maid living at the parsonage (the Rev. Mr. Plow's), and in consequence of his visits the girl had been discharged, and went back to York where her parents lived. On Saturday and Sunday he went to York on a visit to her. On returning on Monday he seems to have resolved on taking fearful vengeance upon her late master and mistress, and upon the house-maid, who was supposed to have told of his visits to her fellow servants. About half-past ten P.M., Mr. Plows, who was preparing to retire to his bed-room, heard a noise at the back door. He went out by the hall door and proceeded to the back of the house, where he saw Wetherall with a hatchet in his hand. Wetherall snapped a pistol at Mr. Plows, but it missed fire, and he then attacked the reverend gentleman with the hatchet, but Mr. Plows closing with him they went backwards struggling into the lobby of the house through the back door. The noise alarmed the servants, and the house-maid, cook, and nurse came to see what was the matter. Some of these seized Wetherall by the hair and clothes to hold him back. Mr. Plows ultimately escaped by the front hall door, but not until he had received some severe wounds on the head and forehead, and one of his ears also was torn from top to bottom. The house-maid sought shelter in the dining-room, and for a time kept the murderer at bay by placing her back against the door. Wetherall, however, managed to get his right arm through the door, and discharged a pistol at her, shooting her dead. He next went into the kitchen, armed himself with a poker, and proceeded upstairs to a bed-room in which Mrs. Plows was lying, and where she had recently given birth to a child. The nurse told him he could not go there, but he told her not to mind, as he had finished those below, and forced his way past her. Stripping down the bed clothes, he fired at Mrs. Plows but the ball did not take effect. He next attacked her savagely with the poker, inflicting some severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. While in the act of striking another blow at her his arm was arrested by a man named Stansfield, the church organist, who had seen Mr. Plows, and who was accompanied by two other men. By these men he was removed and given over to the police. It appears that he was armed with three pistols and a hatchet when he went to the house. He behaved with remarkable coolness in custody, remarking, "I have done it—I meant to do it, and am only sorry the d—— pistol (that aimed at Mr. Plows) did not go off better." The lobby of the house was marked with blood like a slaughter-house. The house-maid was found dead behind the dining-room door. Mr. and Mrs. Plows are lying in a precarious state.

SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

(*The Times, March* 2.)

THE pressing necessity of an efficient telegraphic service between England and India has so long been acknowledged that at first sight it seems strange the work has not been achieved by private enterprise. The importance which is attached to it in commercial circles was only recently exhibited in a memorial from merchants and bankers, more numerously signed by influential men than any former document of the same description. It is obvious, without explanation or argument, that the existence of a perfect telegraph line between this country and our Eastern possessions would be of incalculable advantage to the State as well as to the mercantile class. If, in 1857, Lord Canning had been able to telegraph to England for more troops, it is generally agreed that some of the worst horrors of the Mutiny might have been prevented. Even if no such emergency should ever occur again, there are circumstances occurring almost every day which render quick and certain communication between England and India almost indispensable. It is impossible to calculate how much we might have saved by it, for instance in this Abyssinian expedition. Many conflicting orders would have been rendered unnecessary, the authorities East and West would have seen their way clear before them, mistakes which have been committed might have been avoided. To-day, if Sir Robert Napier desires to communicate with his head-quarters at Bombay, he has to send first to Suez and then to England before his message can be fairly started. If a cable had been laid between Suez and Bombay, it would be easy to transmit the message in fewer hours than it now takes days. The orders could be executed in less time than it occupies only to send them by a long, circuitous, and uncertain route.

But this fact does not reveal all the deficiencies of the present system. The means of telegraphic communication with India which the Government is now obliged to use are not under our own control. We depend largely upon the friendly offices of Russia and other Powers, and, without reference to that dread of a Russian advance upon India which a number of our countrymen entertain, it is manifestly undesirable that we should not be in a position to hold quick intercourse with our Indian Empire except by the tolerance and concurrence of a foreign Government. If we were indebted to the French Government for telegraphic communication with the United States, every one would feel that it was an arrangement which might not only produce great inconvenience, but might also be turned very much against us. Russia and other powers stand to us in that position with regard to India. The least misunderstanding might cut us off from the cable beneath the Persian Gulf, which is all that we have to depend upon at this moment. We can only reach the Gulf Cable by the consent of the Russian, Prussian, and Ottoman Governments. In a large part of the year the Russian line is blocked up by snows. In the months of December and January, for example, an ordinary message to or from India cannot usually be sent in less than nine or ten days. Nine hours ought to be sufficient for the purpose, and would be sufficient if a cable were laid under the Red Sea to Aden, and thence to Bombay.

The effect upon trading operations of a slow and irregular transit of messages is always injurious, and sometimes disastrous. Those who are competent to judge of all the circumstances assert that the last Bombay panic, which caused so many calamities, might have been averted had communication been possible in nine hours instead of nine days. The large commercial houses of Bombay and Calcutta have united with the English firms in representing to the Government the absolute necessity of a new line. They have reminded the Governor-General of India of the fact that for more than a week at a time communication with England is sometimes suspended. This uncertainty not only deters the public from using the telegraph, but if they do use it great loss is often entailed by the transposition of dates, the delay of important messages, and the inaccuracies which too often render them incomprehensible. The wires pass over a tract where European management cannot be had, and where everything is intrusted to the natives. In Turkey, in Asia and Persia the telegraph is exposed to numberless risks every one of which would be avoided by a cable directly under English control, and following the course of our mail steamers—the straight road. A very short time would elapse before a network of lines would include Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, and thus an immense part of our commercial system would be brought, as it were to our own doors. Nor would it be long before we should have a cable between Gibraltar and Malta. After the experience of the Atlantic Cable, no one can entertain a doubt as to the profitable nature of this undertaking. A good service would invite business, and the immense returns of the Atlantic Cable would be surpassed. We do not, however, desire to deal with conjectures. The plain and indisputable facts sufficiently recommend this proposal to the country. In the course of last year over 30,000 messages, averaging 30 words each, were sent by the present unsatisfactory telegraph. It does not, therefore, seem to be an unreasonable calculation that, with a line which people knew they could trust, this number would be very largely increased.

Why, then, has there not been a cable laid? Why has not private enterprise undertaken the work? To these questions there is an answer which fully explains the long delay. It has been the policy of the Indian Government to afford assistance in the construction of all the great works with which our rule in India will for ever be associated. The wisdom of this policy has been questioned; but it is certain that private capital could not have constructed the canals, railroads, and docks, or completed those great works of irrigation, which India owes to its English rule. No one has ever doubted the advantage of these industrial achievements to the country, and if the Government had not guaranteed the enterprise which brought them about they would not exist. If the public are now invited to subscribe for the contruction of a telegraph to India, the reply naturally is, "Why should we venture in the only Indian undertaking which is not guaranteed,—which Government sets its face against,—when we can get 5 per cent. or more for our money with the Government standing by as security?" Private promoters cannot make way against this feeling. No doubt, if a great expenditure or waste of the national funds were involved, the Government would do well to hold back; but to prevent any such result, private enterprise has already stepped in, and gone as far as it dares. An association, organised under commercial authority of the highest character, offers to lay a submarine cable of 3,500 nautical miles in length, to construct all the necessary stations, keep it under the control of European clerks and management, upon receiving a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the requisite capital. Moreover, they offer to take charge of the Persian Gulf Cable, keep it in working order, and pay the Government 5 per cent. on the original outlay of capital. In addition to this the Company would relieve the Government of a charge upon it of 36,000*l*. a year on account of the old Red Sea Cable, which was made before we had gained much experience in cable-making or cable-laying, and proved a failure. India would thus have two efficient lines of telegraph, instead of one inefficient line, and we should be relieved of the danger of finding our communication with that country suddenly cut off. No improvements which can possibly be made in the overland lines *via* Russia, Prussia, and Turkey can deprive this proposal of its great recommendations, because, even if they were successful, they would merely end in throwing an immense amount of traffic into the *single* cable now laid in the Persian Gulf. Three land lines would be carrying messages to one submarine cable, where a block would inevitably occur.

The great profits of the Atlantic Cables will lead to others being laid, and it is not inprobable that by this time next year there may be four lines in operation instead of two. Are we always to be without a direct telegraph to India? The public interests demand the completion of a project which has been shown to be practicable, and which requires no immediate expenditure of capital. But the Government, which would gain so much by the work, ought in justice to help it over its first difficulties. We trust the required guarantee will be given, and that before the year is out the cable between Suez and Bombay will be laid. It is not too much to say that it would form a new and most valuable security for our Indian Empire.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

THE past month has been an eventful one in the Cotton trade; an enormous business was transacted in the first three weeks, accompanied by a rise, averaging 2d to 2¼d per lb but a collapse of the movement has occurred in the last week, and ¾d to 1d per lb of the previous advance is lost.

Our last report left the market in a buoyant state, with a healthy business doing at 7¾d per lb. for Middling Uplands and 6¼d for Fair Dhollera. The gradual advance which had taken place throughout January was of a thoroughly healthy character, being based upon a large consumption and active business in Manchester, and a course of small receipts in America. During January the weekly receipts averaged 80,000 to 85,000 bales per week, being far below what was thought necessary to yield a crop of 2½ to 2¾ millions of bales, and the opinion was general that during February, especially if the rivers rose, the receipts would swell largely and exceed 100,000 bales per week, but they fell short of this expectation, averaging only 90,000 to 95,000 bales, though the Southern rivers were in navigable order, and in consequence the speculative feeling gained largely in strength in the early part of February. The enormous deficiency in the visible supply of Cotton, as compared with last year, attracted more and more attention, and an uneasy feeling came over spinners that a Cotton scarcity was impending.

The consequence was, that the excitement continued to increase till, about the middle of the month, it reached fever heat, and an enormous business was done both on the spot and in arrival Cotton, at prices rising at the rate of ¼d to ½d per day. We have not seen such excitement in the market since the autumn of 1865, and very rarely indeed have the trade bought so continuously on such a heavy scale; during the seven and a half weeks ending 20th February their average takings were 72,000 bales per week, and allowing their consumption to have been 55,000 bales per week, they must have added to their stocks about 130,000 bales.

The highest point was reached on the 20th instant, when the quotations on the spot for American Cotton were 10½d and 10⅝ for Uplands and Orleans, and the price "to arrive" 9⅞d and 10d. Fair Dhollera on the spot was worth 8⅞d, and new Oomrawuttee to arrive 8d per lb. These prices indicated an average rise of 3d per lb from the prices of 1st January, and, notwithstanding this great advance, the opinion was very common that still higher prices were before us, many persons confidently believing in 12d for Middling Orleans. The excitement was then so great that it is not unlikely these anticipations would have been realized, had receipts fallen off to 80,000 bales per week. Instead of that they reached 95,000 bales for the third week of February, being considerably more than people expected, and our market received a severe blow; the speculative feeling almost disappeared, and people began to reflect upon the huge advance that had occurred, and to conclude that it had been too hasty. For some days past a very depressed tone has prevailed, and prices have declined daily; spinners have only bought from hand to mouth, their takings the last week being 35,000 bales, and Cotton to arrive has been much pressed for sale. Prices have receded 1d per lb for American, and ⅞d for other descriptions from the highest point, the market closing flat, at 9½d for Middling Boweds, and 8⅜d for Fair Dhollera: the latest quotations for arrival Cotton are 8¾d for Boweds 9d Mobiles, and 9⅛d Orleans.

The Manchester market has corresponded in character pretty closely with our own. So long as the Liverpool market was rising it was strong and buoyant, though when the advance became most rapid here, producers found an increasing difficulty in obtaining compensating prices, and it became evident that had the upward movement here gone on, Manchester would have been left behind in the race, and "short time" would have become necessary. The check to prices came in time to prevent this, and the recent fall in our market will afford a much needed breathing time to the manufacturing interest.

The news from India latterly has been highly favourable, and has enabled Manchester to bear the advance in the raw material better than it could otherwise have done, but still, the rapidity of the movement was very injurious to legitimate trade, and was fast bringing matters into a critical state.

There are, however, decided elements of strength in Manchester this year. The demand for goods, which was restrained all last year by the incessant fall in the raw material, is now started on its full normal scale, for it is universally felt that the lowest prices of Cotton, probably for two or three years to come, were reached in December of 1867. Then the Eastern markets are showing a strength and activity, far beyond what was expected after the vast shipments of last year, and latterly the German and home trade demand have much improved, and are likely to absorb a larger production this year than last.

There appears good ground for believing that Manchester could dispose of a full production without difficulty, based upon 8d to 9d. lb. for American Cotton, and probably the very large consumption now prevailing would be kept up throughout the year at such prices. Whether the same could be affirmed of 9d to 10d per lb is much more difficult to answer, but it may be safely concluded that prices beyond 10d would seriously restrict consumption and make trade very unprofitable.

We are now inclined to estimate the consumption as fully 55,000 bales per week, and consider that it was quite under-estimated during the months of December and January.

The position of the money market scarcely calls for comment. It remains in a state of plethora, which has become almost chronic, but there are symptoms of a gradual change in the other direction. There is a steady withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England which will tell at last upon the rate of interest, and the recent rise in Cotton by renewing shipments of specie to the East, will accelerate that process. Still it will be a work of time to disperse the immense hoards of bullion now collected in the Banks of France and England, and any rise in the rate of interest, for some considerable time to come, must be very gradual. The rate in the London market for the best short bills remains 1½ to 1⅝ per cent, and the Bank of England rate 2 per cent.

The *prospects* of our market at present are canvassed with very eager attention, the two rival classes of buyers and sellers being placed in sharp antagonism. Seldom have Cotton statistics been more keenly scrutinised than at present, and any figures put forward are pretty sure to meet angry criticism from one side or other.

Looking at the question broadly, it cannot be doubted that the supplies available for the year are certain to be scanty. We start with the alarming deficiency of half a million bales in the stock at Liverpool and the American ports, as compared with last year, while the amount afloat is also 40,000 bales less. Against this is to be placed an excess of stock held by the trade of perhaps 100,000 to 120,000 bales. These figures are sufficiently alarming in themselves, but become more so when it is remembered that the rate of consumption, both in this country and on the Continent is very much greater than at the corresponding time of last year. Whether the American crop is 100,000 or 200,000 bales more or less does not appear to us a matter of such paramount importance when spread over the whole year, but at the present moment, public opinion is directed so exclusively to the weekly receipts, that it is not too much to say that a difference of 10,000 bales in the amount has, on special occasions, been equivalent in effect to 1d per lb more or less in the price here—an effect ludicrously disproportioned to the insignificance of the cause.

The present rate of receipts appears to us to justify a crop of more than 2¼ millions, probably 2½ millions; but, even allowing it to reach the latter figure, it only implies that the receipts at the American ports, from now till the end of the season, will exceed those of last year by about 250,000 bales: in other words, that they will make up for the existing deficiency in the stocks at the American ports, leaving the same amount of Cotton to be distributed from now till the end of the season as last year. We have no reason to suppose that this country will receive a larger proportion of this supply than last year, and therefore it seems fair to assume that, with a crop of 2½ millions, we have to receive from now to the end of the year about the same quantity of American Cotton as we did during the corresponding period of last year.

From India there is already a deficiency of 40,000 bales on the water, and, as the exports from Bombay continue on a very moderate scale, while scarcely anything is shipping from the East of India, it seems likely that this deficiency will increase considerably in the next month or two. No doubt, after that period we will see the effect of the late rise in prices and more liberal shipments from India, and probably those from Bombay will be very heavy during April, May and June; but we think it doubtful whether the deficiency of the early months will be made up, and we consider it a sanguine estimate to suppose that we shall receive as much Indian Cotton this year as last.

So far as supply admits of being estimated at present, the import of 1868 seems likely to vary but little from that of 1867, which was into Great Britain 3,500,000 bales. The export of last year was 1,015,000 bales; this year, it is probable, it would be nearly as much at moderate prices, in spite of the great increase of direct import from America, for there is a great enlargement of the consuming power of the Continent this year, probably as great relatively as in this country. But, suppose 900,000 bales were exported, there would remain 2,600,000 bales for home consumption, or just 50,000 bales per week, whereas we estimate the present rate at 55,000 bales, nor do we believe it will be curtailed, except by a high scale of prices.

We think these figures point to but one conclusion, namely, that prices cannot rule low this year; they will be kept just as high as the trade can afford to pay without absolute loss, and at times they will likely be shot up to a point that will make "short time" on a considerable scale a necessity. At the same time, we do not see so great a deficiency of supply as to make Cotton safe at a *very high price*; whenever it reaches the point that curtails consumption danger will arise, but so long as there is a working margin to the spinner, even though a scant one, the raw material will occupy a strong position, and will be open to gusts of speculation from time to time.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 5TH MARCH, P. M.—Upon business being resumed in Manchester on an extensive scale, on the 3rd instant, our market suddenly became active, and during the past two days great excitement has prevailed, and a very extensive business has been done at ⅝d advance in American and ½d. in Surats from the prices of the 2nd instant, bringing Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee on the spot to 8½d. In Cotton "to arrive" a very large business has been done, and parcels of East India Cotton of distant shipments have commanded a ready sale; the closing quotations are for new Broach and Oomrawuttee, ship named 8d; Sawginned Dharwar 7⅞d; March and April shipments of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera 7⅞; old Cotton that sailed in January is worth 8d, and new Oomrawuttee, February sailing, overland 8½d. The stock of Surats has been greatly reduced in the last few weeks, and the amount given in the weekly circular to-morrow will only be about 25,000 bales (it is thought, however, that the amount actually in stock is somewhat in excess of the estimate) the quantity to arrive for the next three months is not nearly adequate to supply the requirements of consumers, so that we shall have great scarcity of Surats for several months, and they will rule relatively very dear.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 15	Dovercourt	Heigho	Plymouth.
	Robt. Fletcher	Hitterdeck	Sunderland.
17	Equator	Hockert	Gravesend.
19	Mirella	Runciman	Ditto
20	City of Richmond	Starkie	Ditto.
	Lady M'Donald	Kennedy	Ditto.
	J. C. Bell	Doherty	Liverpool.
23	L. R. C.	Hobbs	Gravesend.
	Columbine	Loborits	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Beaunuancha, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 17, lat. 4 N, long. 23 W.

Gilbert Thompson, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 6, lat. 35 N., long. 19 E.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTLLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT
Feb. 24	Governor General	Kendall	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

The "Anglo Indian," from Shields to Bombay, arrived at Gravesend, Feb. 25, leaky.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Agamemnon, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 4, lat. 29 N., long. 20 W.

Cordillera, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 21, lat. 47 N., long. 10 W.

Frehel, Shields to Aden, Jan. 26, lat. 8 N., long. 27 W.

Glenfallock, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 19. lat. 11, long. 28 W.

Parisianna, Newcastle to Bombay, Jan. 18, lat. 3 N., long. 78 W.

Pembrokeshire, London to Kurrachee, Jan. 18, lat. 4 N., long. 23 W.

Sir Charles Napier, Bombay to Liverpool, Jan. 22, lat. 4 N., long. 23 W.

Staunton, Cardiff to Aden, Jan. 14, lat. 12 S., long. 31 W.

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(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

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If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy—*long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.	J. Dunbar, Esq.
	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. Stedman.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, eunder discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tander of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be serxed in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD., Agents. 1st January 1866.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£ s. d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690 15 11
Do. 1863	341,668 3 2
Do. 1864	406.403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£ s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150 18 6
Do. 1862	105,703 1 11
Do. 1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Bombay, 16th September 1864

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager and Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*

Bombay Board.

S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld) 1st October 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd April next, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street.

2 Cases Dhoties, Silk Borders.
2 ,, American Oil Cloth.
1 Case Kurasin Oil Table Lamps.
5 Cases Huntly and Palmers' Biscuits.
10 ,, White and Brown Windsor Soap.
1 Case Patent Sail Makers' Needles, and any other Goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Riding and Driving Horses, Beautiful Phæton, with Monsoon Cover, Brougham, Shigram, and Hensom's Cab.

WANTED.

One small Self-driving Phæton.

Bombay, 31st March 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE.

On THURSDAY next, the 2nd April, at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Colaba Bonded Warehouses, on account and risk of Captain J. H. Rees of Surat, by order of the Liquidators of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company:—

A 45 Horse Power Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine, 9 inch Cylinder and 10 inch stroke, by Craig, Fullerton and Co.

The above Engine is complete and in good order, and may be inspected at the Colaba Bonded Warehouses.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 9th April next, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Stores, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass, Porcelain ware, Harmonium, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of rich Cut Glassware for 18, Chaste Rose and white Dinner Service for 24, a variety of the newest Dessert Services, a set of Plated-ware for 15 persons by Elkington & Co., thickly Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames of fine designs, treble and single light Pedestal Candelebra, sets of Silver-plated Knives and Forks for Dessert use, rich Drawing Room suite of the finest Blackwood, elaborately carved, and well made Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sideboards, Teapoys, What-nots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Music Stand, Book-shelves, Chiffoniers, Screens, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Marble and Alabaster Vases, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpets, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

A more complete Advertisement will shortly appear. Descriptive catalogues are being published, and will be available on or about the 5th proximo, after which the property will be on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Debra Doon Tea Company, in Tins of 2 and 5 lbs. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

The Property of a Gentleman about to leave India:— A stylish open Carriage, and a pair of showy Arab Horses, with Harness complete.

A Buggy and Horse and Harness, a most respectable turn out.

A Riding Horse with Saddle and Bridle, also the property of another party.

A West End single-seated Office Brougham, perfect, for a Barrister.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. Bombay, 31st March 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

INKSTANDS.

EBONY AND WALNUT-WOOD.

With 2 or 3 Ink Bottles. From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 35.

These Inkstands are manufactured by skilled artizans, are made of well-seasoned materials, and are in every way of most superior style and finish.

ELEGANT BRONZED INKSTANDS.

Rs. 8. Rs. 25. Rs. 8.

SOLID GLASS INK BOTTLES, WITH GLASS OR METAL TOPS.

OFFICE INKSTANDS IN PEWTER &c. REPORTER'S INK BOTTLES, &c.

See Illustrations in our Catalogue, free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers. Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

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